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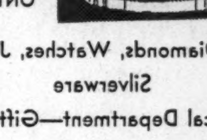
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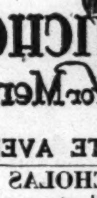
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Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware
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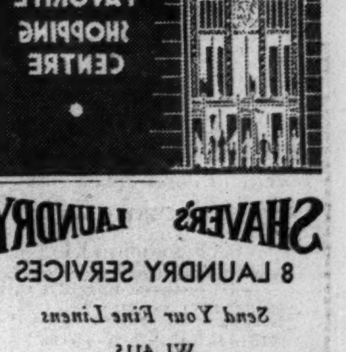
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CALL—Lancaster 0929 or 7029

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SAY—"Please call for my fur coat at once. Here's my address."

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A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort, excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143).

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DRESSMAKING, Coats and Gowns, SILVESTRIA BUDD, 41a Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Phone Western 3864.

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THE WAKEMAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (Miss White), 18 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Near Victoria Coach Station. Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30; Saturdays 10-12.

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NORFOLK eggs, poultry, home-made jams, lemon-curd, Chivers Jellies. MR. TURNER, 13 Montagu Rd., Hendon, London, N. W. 4.

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HENDON — Artistic, comfortably furnished flat, labour-saving and with all modern conveniences; 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath. Box M-30, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Royal Borough of Kensington—For jubilee months, furnished maisonette, self-contained, 3½ bedrooms, 1 reception, kitchen, bathroom, plate, linen; £24 per month, less for longer let. L. M. J., 35 Brunswick Gardens, W. 8.

LONDON, GOLDERS GREEN—First floor, self-contained flat, 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, office; near buses and trams. Speedwell 6139. Box M-8993, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Well-furnished flat, 3 large rooms, fitted basins, kitchenette, bathroom; quiet, clean, refined home; moderate rent. MRS. WINTER, 56B, Warrington Crescent, Abercorn 2280.

LONDON—Furnished flat, 2 good-sized rooms, April 28 to May 31; 4½ gns. weekly. FERNIE, 98 Gloucester Place, Baker St. Phone Welbeck 3974.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished, flats, rooms, Bayswater. Box M-2858, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON—Two-roomed unfurnished flatlet, with use of bath; fourth floor; £85 yearly, inclusive. FERNIE, 98 Gloucester Pl., Baker St. Phone Welbeck 3974.

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FLAT wanted in North London; self-contained, unfurnished, 3 large rooms, kitchen, bathroom. State rent to Box M-8991, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Choice cut flowers; bowls and baskets and floral designs of all kinds. 1 The Mall, Notting Hill Gate. BAY. 0411.

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LONDON GARDENS for garden work of every description. Design and maintenance. 118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Kensington 7288.

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ARTISTIC hand-embroidered pochettes, blotters, and other gifts made in bright colours. MISS WATSON, 8 Manson Place, S. W. 7.

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LONDON, KENSINGTON — Furnished non-basement house, Campden Hill; July, August, September; 7 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, garden; 7 gns. a week. Box M-8987, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LADIES' HATTER
Models. Adaptation, Renovation, Design.
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ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 3939.

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Consulting Optician
In personal attendance at 23 New Cavendish Street, London, W. 1, on Tuesday afternoons. Appointments can be made by 'phoning Langham 2663. On other days at 68 High Street, Camberley. Telephone Camberley 648.

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Chartered Patent Agents
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LONDON—Every comfort and care offered one or two guests in modern centrally heated flat; board as desired. 8B, THE ORCHARD, W. 4; Chiswick 2982.

LONDON—English family receives paying guests; terms from £2.2. weekly; close Regents Park; quiet; central. Box M-2377, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD—Accommodation offered in a beautifully furnished home, 1 double room, 1 single, nice garden; no other guests; terms from 3½ gns. weekly. Box M-445, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SURREY HILLS—Guests received; charmingly situated house; suitable rest or study; convenient London; car; 3 guineas. Box M-2870, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

VISIT Sunny RICHMOND, "YELLOWBANK," 306 Sheen Rd.—Large rooms, delightful garden, garage; London 30 mins.; from 2 gns.; special rates: permanent guests. Phone Rich. 3526.

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LONDON—F. G. Mukle, for Piano and Organ tuning and repairs. Music roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4. Tel. Shepherds Bush 1568.

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DUE to economic conditions abroad, post is needed in London as accountant, secretary, bookkeeper, etc.; fluent Spanish, typing; age 44, married; good testimonials; 9 years last situation; previous one six. Replies to THOMAS S. DREW, 31 Warltersville Mansions, London, N. 19.

LADY offers willing service as private secretary; refined, reliable; efficient shorthand-typist; good experience in similar capacity. Box M-8988, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON—Temporary secretarial services offered 3 days a week by young lady completed training; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-8979, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON — Large, comfortably furnished, double or single rooms, gas fires and rings; board as desired; 1 minute station and buses. 57 Eardley Crescent, S. W. 5. Phone Flaxman 0811.

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LONDON, W. 8—Furnished bed-sitting room in private house; close Christian Science churches, buses and tube. Bayswater 4557.

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Costumes and Long Coats. Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired and Remodelled. 41 Marloes Road, Kensington. Western 2748.

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FIRST CLASS hard courts in pleasant garden; changing rooms; lessons given. Dyer's Lane Squash Courts, S. W. 15 (Putney 0635).

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Large, comfortably furnished and warmed Lounges Electric Light, Gas Fires and Modern Sanitation.
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57 Maida Vale, W. 9. Telephone: Cunningham 1579.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management.

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Expert Staff in Attendance . . . Manicure
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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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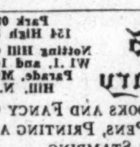
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and 191 NEW KING'S ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.

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Newest Shades for Easter
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Manicure, Face-Cleansing,
Skin Preparations,
Moderate Prices
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ARTHUR D. MACLAREN
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(Park Lane Hotel)
BESPOKE BOOTMAKER
Full range of Hand-made shoes in stock at reasonable prices.

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
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Call or phone. Park 6074.

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Speciality: Silks and Flannels, and Finished Ironing.

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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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House Surveyor

A. CLAYDEN
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TELEPHONE 0733

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who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567 and 569 Harrow Road, Paddington, London W. 9

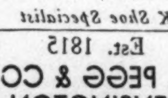
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FLORIST and GARDENER
Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches, Window boxes. Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats.
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HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES.
Luncheons and Teas
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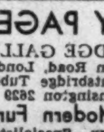
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Spring Brings Better Receptivity On Short Wave Round World Dial

After a winter of only fair results, the short-wave dial's 31-meter bands (9.7 to 9.4 megacycles) are once again blossoming forth as the ether's crossroads of the nations. From faraway Australia, the widespreading lands of South America, the tense capitals of Europe, the signals come. Some of these stations are heard in the morning, few during midday; most drift in between the hours of late afternoon and early evening.

Probably the most popular morning reception on this section of the short-wave spectrum is given by the Australian stations, VK2ME, VK3ME and VK3LR. The former station is located at Pennant Hills, outside of Sydney. Every Sunday it is on the air with three transmissions, each intended for a specific quarter of the globe. Between midnight and 2 a. m., E. S. T., VK2ME transmits to the early evening listeners of Australasia, the Pacific islands and the Far East. The program directed toward America is radiated from 5 to 9 a. m., while English set owners tune in from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m.—afternoon in Great Britain.

VK3ME and VK3LR, in the same band, operate with omni-directional antennae, and are received fairly well throughout the world. Both are located in Melbourne. The former may be dialed Wednesday mornings between 5 and 6:30 or on Saturdays between 5 and 7 a. m. VK3LR relays the Australian home national programs every day except Sunday from approximately 4 to 7:45 a. m., E. S. T.

For those who like variety and good signal strength in their foreign tuning, the 31-meter channels are becoming the popular evening spot. After 4 p. m., there may be heard on this band the British stations GSC and GSB; at 5:05 o'clock, the German outlets, DJA and DJC come on the air. CTIAA, Lisbon, Portugal, is heard each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between 4:30 and 7 p. m. on its 9.60-megacycle position and, of course, on Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m., on 9.59-megacycles HBL, "Radio Nations," Geneva, Switzerland, comes in.

Each evening at 5:30 p. m. PRF5, the strong, clear voice of Brazil reaches out from the tropics via its 9.50-megacycle sky lane. Its calls are given in English. Talks concerning this South American land, its trade and its tourist attractions usually make up the programs, alternatively given in the Portuguese, Spanish and English tongues. Brazilian music, sometimes recordings, sometimes relays from the home radiocast band stations, oftentimes are blended into the program after 6 p. m.

During the past month, "Radio Roma," 2RO at Rome, has switched its afternoon transmissions to a 31-meter frequency. Its present channel, 9.63 megacycles, is just off the high frequency edge of the band. These afternoon programs from along the Mediterranean shores have become extremely popular because of the fine material that they carry.

G. L.

Highlights for Week

(Time is Eastern Standard)

Sunday, April 14

6:45-10:30 a. m., GSB, 9.51 meg., GSE, 11.86 meg., England, Reginald King Band.
6:45-7:45 p. m., GSA, 6.05 meg., GSC, 9.58 meg., England, Canadian Artists Recital.
7:00-7:30 p. m., EAQ, 9.87 meg., Madrid, International Broadcasting Concert.
8:00-10:00 p. m., YV3RC, 6.15 meg., Venezuela, Spanish Folk Music.

Monday, April 15

6:00-7:30 p. m., 2RO, 9.60 or 6.08 meg., Italy, "American Hour."
6:45-7:45 p. m., GSA, 6.05 meg., GSC, 9.58 meg., England, B. B. C. Empire Orchestra.

Tuesday, April 16

6:00-7:30 p. m., GSC, 9.58 meg., GSA, 6.05 meg., England, "The B. B. C. Mail Bag"—Music.
7:00-7:30 p. m., EAQ, 9.87 meg., Spain, International Broadcasting Concert.

Wednesday, April 17

6:00-6:45 p. m., GSC, 9.58 meg., GSA, 6.05 meg., England, Studio Concert.
6:00-7:30 p. m., 2RO, 9.60 or 6.08 meg., Italy, "American Hour."
8:05-10:30 p. m., DJC, 6.02 meg., Berlin, German Folk Music.

Thursday, April 18

7:00-7:30 p. m., EAQ, 9.87 meg., Spain, International Broadcasting Concert.
7:15-7:45 p. m., GSA, 6.05 meg., GSC, 9.58 meg., Continental Ballads.
9:00-10:30 p. m., PRADO, 6.62 meg., Ecuador, South American Folk Songs.

Friday, April 19

6:00-7:30 p. m., 2RO, 6.08 or 9.60 meg., Italy, "American Hour."
6:00-10:00 p. m., HJ1ABB, 6.44 meg., Colombia, Spanish Variety program.

Saturday, April 20

1:30-2:30 p. m., GSB, 9.51 meg., GSD, 11.75 meg., England, Welsh Guards Band.
6:00-6:45 p. m., GSA, 6.05 meg., GSC, 9.58 meg., England, B. B. C. Popular Concert.
7:00-7:30 p. m., EAQ, 9.87 meg., Spain, International Broadcasting Concert.
10:30-11:30 p. m., HJ4ABL, 6.10 meg., Colombia, Short-Wave Reception Reports.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Successful Speech

"We'll now hear from Mr. Jones, the last speaker on the program," said the weary toastmaster.

Jones arose as those around the banquet table made a weak attempt at applauding.

"I'm bored from listening so much," he began, "and I'm too tired to do my stuff. Any man who would like to know what I would have said if I'd been first on the list can read the speech; it's here, all typewritten. Thanks."

Jones sat down amid deafening applause.

The Hint

The page-boy had just carried the guest's luggage to the bedroom. "Now, my boy," said the man, "what's your name?"

"John Smith, sir," replied the boy, "but they call me Billiard Cue because I work much better with a tip."—Tit-Bits.

Disinterested

First Senator: "What did the crowd do when you told them you had never paid a cent for a vote and never would?"

Second Senator: "Well, a half dozen or so applauded, but most of them got up and went out."—Pathfinder.

Scarcely Suitable

Alice: "My dear, those cakes of Mrs. Smith's at tea were as hard as iron."

Alicia: "Yes, I know. I suppose that's why she said, 'Take your pick,' when she handed them around."—Colville's Magazine (Glasgow).

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

The 'Reins'

THE word "reins" occurs in many passages in our Common Version of the Old Testament, and is simply an archaic term for the "kidneys"—being derived from the Latin word "renes," through the old French "reins," both of which have the same meaning. The Jews considered that the kidneys were "the seat of the deepest emotions and affections of man, which God alone could fully know" (International Standard Bible Encyclopedia: p. 2553).

In accord with a belief, more familiar in modern times, that it is the "heart" rather than the "kidneys" which is the source of emotion, the translators of the American Revised Version make a practice of giving the rendering "heart" or "hearts" instead of "reins" (Cf. Psalm 7:9; Job, 19:27, etc.). The British Revisers, however, retain the word "reins" in these and other passages. Even in our Common Version of Rev. 2:23, the word "reins" is to be noted, and is there employed in the same sense as in the Old Testament passages just cited.

Daily Features

Navajo Family of the Painted Desert





These Splendid Portraits of the Navajo Indian Were Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Ivan L. Murry, Taft, Calif.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LX

THE font name Jane is comparatively modern. Before the Tudor era Joan was universally used. Then as Camden says: "Some of the better and nicer sort misliking Joan, turned it into Jane." The marriage of Henry VIII with Lady Jane Seymour made the name fashionable, and Joan was left to the peasant's daughter. This unfashionable use of the older name we notice in a line of the famous song in "Love's Labour's Lost": "While greasy Joan doth keel the pot."

At the present time we are witnessing a revival of some of the old names, and as Joan has a distinguished air, it enjoys special favor.

The close resemblance of John to Joan, and of the French form Jean to Jenny, has caused some confusion. Johnson and Jonson have in many cases coalesced; and at least a few of the Joneses must have owed the origin of their names to Joan. In like manner it is impossible to discriminate between Jennings and Jennison, as these may be either from Jean or Jenny. Similar confusion exists between Jack and Jacqueline, though the surname Jacklin is clearly from the latter.

It is strange, but none the less true, that Mary was a name little used in the centuries following the Conquest. Its only pet form was then the diminutive Mariot, from which the surnames Marriot, and Maryatt, correspond to the French names Mariette and Mariotte.

Things of Beauty

The tender gentleness of a father's work-roughened hands as he comforted his little daughter.
—Ruth G. F., East Orange, N. J.

The happy, expectant look on little kindergartners' faces, on their arrival at school in the morning.
—Dorothy C., Bakersfield, Calif.

Crisp white curtains and blooming red geraniums at the windows of huts in a bleak mining district.
—Mrs. Alma M. L., Baltimore

Brevities

Montreal Star: The revenue raisers have scarcely done more than scratch the surface. They never thought to charge a quarter for an income tax form.

Dallas News: One trouble with a capitalistic country is that so many people are willing to be exploited as long as they are paid.

Paterson (N. J.) News: Many a candidate makes the mistake of putting into his platform a plank which an opponent makes him walk.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Thirty-one log houses are still in use in Iowa. Still a chance for future presidents to be born in the traditional surroundings.

San Francisco Chronicle: Dentists will be glad to learn that $10 is offered for a copy of a magazine published in 1924, as someone may have a frozen asset right in his waiting room.

Galt Reporter: If your husband sticks his feet on the table, don't worry—it encourages loose change to slip down behind the chair cushion.

Punch: "How can the modern woman of 25 find a husband these days?" asks an evening paper. By looking behind the newspaper, as often as not.

Humorist: A lecturer says he often gets very sleepy when addressing a gathering. He should stuff cotton-wool in his ears.

Quotation for Today

IF SELF the wavering balance shade, it's rarely right adjusted.—R. Burns.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Glads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

A WELL-KNOWN horticulturist recently perfected a new and beautiful type of gladiolus. Wherever the flowers were exhibited, they received the highest awards; and newspapers and magazines everywhere printed pictures and stories describing the blossoms. Because of the long and difficult process involved in propagation, the bulbs were too expensive except for the wealthy to own.

A flower lover who longed to own a single specimen, but felt he could not afford to do so, was driving through the country last summer when he noticed in the dooryard of a rather poor looking farm a bed of flowers that so much resembled the new gladiolus, that he stopped his car and went to look at them closely.

As he stood, wonderstruck by the beauty of the flowers which he thought lovelier than orchids, the farmer's wife came out of the house and spoke to him.

"Pretty, aren't they?" she asked with shy pride.

"Beautiful!" said her visitor. "They look exactly like the new ruffled gladiolus developed by Mr. K——."

"They are," she replied. "He sent them to me."

At the surprised look on the man's face, she went on to explain: "You see, I read about them in the paper, and I thought they must be the most beautiful flowers in the world. We haven't any money. I don't know how long it's been since I've had a new dress, but I had 50 cents put away. I sent the money to the man and told him that maybe it was wrong to spend it that way, but I never had much of pretty things, and for him to send me 50 cents' worth. I can't write or spell very well, but I guess he understood me, for he sent me six bulbs with the nicest letter telling me how to plant them and hoping I'd enjoy them."

"He sent you six bulbs for 50 cents?" asked the astonished visitor.

"Seems kind of expensive, doesn't it?" she replied apologetically. "But I never regretted spending the money. Those flowers are so beautiful I just thank God every day for letting such things grow."

Her visitor left, glad that the gift of producing new and beautiful flowers had been given to one who "understood" poor spelling.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Doll Families

LITTLE doll families, groups consisting of father, mother, sister and brother, all placed in a little cardboard box: this is one western schoolmarm's contribution to the doll and family yearnings of the average little girl. And she has been finding no end of profitable demand for her little families created as an avocation from interesting school work with youngsters.

The little doll families include those of merchants, farmers, etc., reflected in the dress and nationality of the head of the household, his wife, and children.

Mrs. Amy V. L.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, evening, April 19.

Channel Islands

St. Peter Port (auspices First Church, Guernsey): Central Hall, 8 p. m., April 23.

England

Dorset

Bridport: Masonic Hall, East Street, 8 p. m., April 26.

Durham

South Shields: Queen's Theater, 3 p. m., April 21.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 25.

Hampshire

Bournemouth: The Winter Gardens, Exeter Road, 8 p. m., April 25.

Nottinghamshire

Mansfield: Grand Cinema, 3 p. m., April 21.

Germany

Bielefeld: Eintracht, Klosterplatz, 8 p. m., May 3. In German.
Carlsruhe (Baden): Städtisches Konzerthaus, 4 p. m., April 28. In German.
Cassel: Blauer Saal, Stadthalle, 8 p. m., May 2. In German.
Frankfort (Main): Grosser Saal des Saalbaus, Junghofstrasse 19-20, 8 p. m., April 30. In German.
Munich (First Church): Odeon, Odeonsplatz 3, 8 p. m., April 29. In German.
Wuppertal-Elberfeld (Society, Wuppertal): Grosser Saal der Gesellschaft "Verein," Hermann Göringstrasse 14, 8 p. m., May 4. In German.

United States

California

El Centro: Central Union High School, Tenth and Brighton Streets, 3 p. m., April 14.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., April 19.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 19.

Illinois

Benton: First Christian Church, 8 p. m., April 16.
Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 20.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., April 19.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., April 16.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 6318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., April 18.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., April 18.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., April 16.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 19.
Danville: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 14.
Dixon: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 18.
Downers Grove: Downers Grove Community High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 14.
Galesburg: Central Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 14.
La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt School, Madison, Ashland, and Cossitt Avenues, 8 p. m., April 15.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 20.
Rockford (joint lecture): Masonic Cathedral, Kishwaukee and South Third Streets, 8 p. m., April 15.
Urbana (Organization at University of Illinois): Smith Memorial Music Hall, 3 p. m., April 14.

Indiana

Frankfort: Central School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 14.
Franklin: Masonic Temple, Madison and Main Streets, 8 p. m., April 15.
Gary: Seaman Hall, City Church Building, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., April 16.
La Porte: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
South Bend: Church Edifice, Main and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., April 19.
Whiting: Community Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Church Edifice, 3750 Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., April 15.
Sioux City (First Church): Central High School, 8:15 p. m., April 19.

Kansas

Humboldt: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Junction City: Elks Club, 505 Washington Street, 8 p. m., April 19.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 15. Radiocast Station WSMB, 1200 kilocycles.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): The Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 8 p. m., April 20.

Massachusetts

Lowell: Liberty Hall, Lowell Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 16.
Detroit (Third Church): April 19.
Oxford: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 15.
Royal Oak: Senior High School Auditorium, 709 North Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.
Three Rivers: High School Auditorium, East Michigan Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Minnesota

Duluth (Second Church): Denfeld High School Auditorium, Forty-fourth Avenue West, and Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 19.
Minneapolis (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Lagoon and Holmes Avenues, South, 12:15 p. m., April 17; Minneapolis Auditorium, Grant and Stevens, 8 p. m., April 18. April 17 lecture radiocast Station WDGY, 1180 kilocycles.
Rochester: The Armory, North Broadway, 8 p. m., April 16.
St. Paul (Second Church): Peoples Church, Pleasant Avenue and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., April 15.
Virginia: Recreation Building, 8 p. m., April 12.
White Bear Lake: Avalon Theater, 4 p. m., April 14.

Mississippi

McComb: State Theater, 3 p. m., April 14.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., April 19.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 18.
University City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 16.

Nebraska

Grand Island: Liederkranz Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 14.
Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., April 18.

New Jersey

Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

New York

Hornell: Universalist Church, 8 p. m., April 18.
Hudson: Church Edifice, 64 Green Street, 3 p. m., April 14.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8 p. m., April 14.
White Plains: Auditorium, Westchester County Center, Bronx River Parkway, 8:15 p. m., April 19.

North Dakota

Fargo: Masonic Temple, Fifth Street and First Avenue North, 3:30 p. m., April 14.

Ohio

Bucyrus: Bucyrus High School Auditorium, Woodlawn Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
Chillicothe: West Fifth Street High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 19.
Columbus (Organization at Ohio State University): University Hall, Ohio State University, 8 p. m., April 16.
Findlay: Central High School Auditorium, West Main Cross Street, 8 p. m., April 19.
Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 19.

Oregon

Astoria: Viking Theater, 8 p. m., April 16.
Hood River: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.
McMinnville: High School Gymnasium, Cowls and Morton Streets, 8 p. m., April 15.
Portland (Fourth Church): City Auditorium, Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., April 19. Radiocast Station KEX, 1180 kilocycles.
Salem: Salem Armory, 396 Ferry Street, 8 p. m., April 18.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 14.
Scranton: Church Auditorium, 520 Vine Street, 3:15 p. m., April 14.
Shamokin: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

Tennessee

Jackson: Gold Room, New Southern Hotel, 8 p. m., April 18.

Texas

Dalhart: La Rita Theater, 8 p. m., April 16.

Washington

Bothell: Bothell High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.
Camas: Granada Theater, 3 p. m., April 14.
Hoquiam: Church Edifice, Seventh and L Streets, 8 p. m., April 18.
Puyallup: Puyallup High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.
Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Seneca Street at Eighth Avenue, 3 p. m., April 14.
Seattle (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-second Avenue Southwest and West Lander Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, 8 p. m., April 15.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 314 Doty Street, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Marmaduke Has Been Working Overtime

By Le Pelley



The Adventures of Waddles—The Handsome Stranger

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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• Editorials •

Fisherman's Return

THE biggest catch of President Roosevelt's fishing trip was the $4,880,000,000 Work Relief Bill. With that in his bag the President may tackle with greater confidence a congressional log-jam that demands active leadership. There may have been some advantages in the slacker rein with which Mr. Roosevelt has driven during more than three months of the present session. The need for emergency legislation was largely past; the need for Congress to take more time and responsibility was great.

Many Americans were glad to see the President retire more nearly into the traditional detached rôle of American presidents from which only Theodore Roosevelt and Wilson had noticeably departed. But the results of giving Congress its head have not been encouraging. And discerning students of government believe that the American system is in less danger from presidential leadership than from chaotic congresses, confused and hampered by bloc pressures.

Moreover, in the present case, Mr. Roosevelt has already assumed some responsibility for leadership; he has outlined in a general way his program. He has even indicated that certain measures should be considered "musts" for this session. Senator Robinson announced two weeks ago, after conferences at the White House, that five pieces of legislation should be pressed: (1) Social security; (2) holding company regulation; (3) increased capitalization of Home Owners' Loan Corporation; (4) reorganization of banking system; (5) extension of NRA.

Some congressional leaders believe this fivepoint program would, if insisted upon, prolong the session clear through the summer. And there are several other measures which, even if they have no Administration backing, will take up some of the time of Congress. Inflation schemes, the bonus, AAA revision, the proposal to broaden the I. C. C., the Wagner labor bill, the Black 30-hour week, the Copeland pure food bill, the Guffey coal bill, plans to take the profit out of war and the war out of neutrality are among the measures which will be pushed by individual legislators and groups.

Some of these are more worthy of early action than the first two on the President's list. For both the social security and holding company bills are highly controversial and should have the fullest study. There is no overwhelming public demand for them and there are serious objections which should be thoroughly considered. There is need for prompt decisions on NRA and the HOLC. But even on things like war profits and neutrality hasty action is hardly wise. Indeed, it is difficult to believe that the country would be worse off if Congress left most of the bills before it until public opinion had been more clearly crystallized.

The President would do well to cut down his program. The country has been confused by a multiplicity of New Deal projects. And the Administration should, by this time, recognize that the partial failure of many of its measures has been due to attempting too much in a hurry. Fundamental purposes should be clearly defined before any more contradictions like NRA and AAA are pushed through. There has been too much imitation of the general who mounted his horse and rode away in all directions.

Undoubtedly there is something to be said for pushing reforms while the public is aroused. However, fuller study need not mean inaction. That is what many of the President's critics would like. But the country is not ready to return to 1929, and the President will find much support for wise measures if he will help the public to clarify its thinking and will show that he has caught on this trip a better perspective and is clear himself as to where the New Deal is heading.

Lords Calm Over Socialism

IN THE serene atmosphere of the British Upper Chamber noble Lords, with unruffled temper and much cogent argument, debated for two days the question of Socialism and the class war. Shades of their ancestors who haunt the Chamber might have been shocked by the admissions of peers, who have inherited the mantle of Toryism, that governments will not hesitate to plan and organize industry. The moderate Socialist, with his program of gradualness, evidently has no terrors for the Conservatives of today.

The Socialism that they denounce is of the brand usually connected with the name of Sir Stafford Cripps. Its program spells revolution. It involves a sudden break with the present system, and a swift transition to another, untried in any country except Russia. It can be initiated only by a major political crisis. Both sides admit this, though the Socialists affirm that the crisis will be precipitated by resistance to their measures. So sweeping are the changes contemplated that few suppose they could be accomplished according to plan without resort to force.

But one notes the calm and gentle academic reasoning with which these matters are discussed. For the fire-brand revolutionaries do not speak for all who call themselves Socialists. Nor do a majority of their political or trade union leaders desire the upheaval such conflict would bring. Nor is the danger so great as it seems, for as long as political leaders talk of reform by revolution their chances of winning a majority at the polls are slender. The more experienced know that well, and therefore refrain from the language of their more fiery associates.

Alabama to Reform Juries

"ALABAMA is going to observe the supreme law of America." With the wholeheartedness which these words reflect, Gov. Bibb Graves has accepted for his State the United States Supreme Court decision in the Scottsboro case.

Holding that Negroes were "systematically" excluded from juries in Jackson and Morgan counties, with consequent infringement upon the constitutional rights of the accused, the Supreme Court has set aside death sentences imposed on two Negroes. Governor Graves observes:

> Holdings of the United States Supreme Court are the supreme laws of the land. Whether we like the decisions or not, it is the patriotic duty of every citizen and the sworn duty of every public officer to accept and uphold them in letter and in spirit. . . . This decision means that we must put the names of Negroes in jury boxes in every county.

Alabama's attitude will receive commendation wherever the importance of the American requirement of equality in the courts for all, regardless of race, is properly appreciated. Governor Graves's emphasis on upholding the Supreme Court's decision "in spirit" as well as in letter, and his order to revise jury lists to meet the requirements of that decision, indicate that Alabama is sincerely attempting to correct a condition which otherwise must have unfortunate effects on the general regard for American laws.

It should be recognized that living up to this promise will entail difficulties and perplexities which states farther removed from racial problems can but partly understand. Not only legal tangles but reservations sanctioned by sentiment and tradition will have to be dexterously and tactfully handled. Other southern states are aware of the implications in the Alabama stand. But it already has been indicated that some of those states will follow Alabama's lead—a lead, it should be noted, that calls for support of the supreme law "in spirit" as well as in letter.

Puffs vs. Persuasion

HOW much pulling power is exercised by an advertisement vociferously declaring that husbands are proud of wives who buy somebody-or-other's flour? How much sales resistance is overcome by the asseveration by Mrs. Van der Knickerbilt that Slumberly's mattress is positively the only one when it comes to a question of perfect comfort?

Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, director of the good citizenship bureau of the Woman's Home Companion, doesn't think much of such methods. She ought to know, because of her contacts with women magazine readers. At a gathering of advertising men and women in Chicago she declared women were tired of such advertising. They wanted facts.

To the average reader it seems strange that some copy writers remain apparently ignorant of the fact that extravagant beauty aid and other testimonials by screen actresses—and Park Avenue debutantes—are so shopworn that even the most naive chiefly wonder "how much they get for them."

Clever copy writers are learning that simple definite statements are the ones that catch the reader's inward eye. In Britain and its colonies a highly successful concern used for many years just one advertisement for its cleansing product, "It won't wash clothes." Everybody caught the implication that it would wash anything else.

And some humorist of the craft might think up something as funny as another English manufacturer's advertisement—the picture of a happy, unwashed tramp bearing the caption, "Five years ago, I used Blank's soap. Since then I have used no other," and melt sales resistance with a smile.

Baseball at Twilight

THIS year daylight saving may well serve to give a boost to amateur and semiprofessional baseball. Despite its great popularity, the American national game has suffered some falling-off of late years, not only among the spectators but also among the players. There are, no doubt, many reasons for this, chief among which are the growing popularity of golf, the increased use of the automobile, and, incidentally, the dwindling in the number of corner lots where neighborhood youngsters gathered enthusiastically to practice.

Harvard University is to try twilight baseball this spring, and it will be interesting to see how it works out. Attendance at college baseball games has not been as great in recent years as it used to be some thirty-five or forty years ago, and the Crimson authorities hope that the starting of the games late in the afternoon will result in more spectators.

There is little question that daylight saving has helped baseball, especially in towns and small cities where organized professional baseball is not played.

With daylight saving in force, it has been possible to start games in the late afternoon and play seven-inning contests under natural light. Results have been most satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that Harvard will find a recrudescence of interest by starting its games late in the day.

Canada and 1776

Book News of the Day

IT HAS been said of Macaulay's History of England that, accurate in fact, it reads like a novel. CANADA AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: THE DISRUPTION OF THE FIRST BRITISH EMPIRE, by George M. Wrong (New York: Macmillan. $5), may confidently assert a claim to the same distinction. A careful and appreciative examination of available authorities, a judicial weighing of opposing contentions, and a clear and pleasing presentation of the facts so determined give us quite the best of the works on the subject—and they are not few.

I once heard a Lord Chancellor of Great Britain declare in Westminster Hall, publicly, that the Declaration of Independence was the most important event in English history in the eighteenth century; I later said to him that it was the most important event in all English history, if not, indeed, in all secular history. It made clear the fixed determination of Anglo-Saxons to govern themselves for good or for ill; it made possible the great Republic and, ultimately, the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Our author lucidly describes the first British Empire, based upon the idea of the Roman Empire of old, in which the colonies existed, not for the colonists, but for the Mother Country, her people and trade. The ineptitude of the home authorities in dealing with the original American colonies is now so patent that we can scarcely believe that such an attitude ever existed.

On the cession of Canada by the Treaty of Paris, 1763—which the clear-sighted Frenchmen, Choiseul and Vergennes, foretold would be speedily followed by the revolt of the English colonies—remarkable consideration was shown for the interests, even the sentiments, of the "new subjects" in Canada. Had a tithe of that consideration been extended to the "old subjects" farther south, there probably would have been no Revolution.

When independence had been decided upon, an attempt was made to have Canada join her southern neighbors, but Franklin and his colleagues failed in their mission to Canada, and Canada remained British. (By the way, Professor Wrong seems to have confused the Commissioner Samuel Chase with Salmon P. Chase.)

We are given an accurate and a graphic account of the acts, legislative and administrative, as well as of the campaigns and battles and their results during this troublous time; but even more valuable and more interesting is the insight given into the mentality of the main actors.

The form given this valuable work by the publishers leaves nothing to be desired, paper, type and binding being alike of the first quality, and the proofreading impeccable. WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL

Defense for Utilities

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express my appreciation of your editorial of March 25, "The Utility Counter Barrage"?

First, because you have correctly described the vicious attacks against all utility companies as a "barrage," because these attacks by governmental bodies have done everything in their power to emphasize mistakes but have conveniently forgotten to put the same emphasis on the good that the industry as a whole has accomplished.

Secondly, you are quite correct in challenging the statement that this bill is "a holding company bill." The reasons you give in this connection are sound and logical. However, if you wish to show your readers, without any doubt, what is the true objective of the sponsors of this bill, it is only necessary to read some of the testimony before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. I quote below from some of this testimony, and am sure your readers can understand this plain language.

In considering this quotation, it should be remembered that the service organizations of the holding companies have been severely criticized and that it has been claimed that a profit has been made on the services in some cases. I have seen no effort made to determine what said services were worth, and feel that the value of the services rather than the cost thereof should be the guiding principle, because we all know the Government has been swindled many times on so-called "cost plus" contracts.

As I have stated, the inquisitors have not tried to determine the value of such services, but please note the testimony of Commissioner Splawn, as follows:

> These holding companies maintain service organizations. When there is a rate case in your State, for example, your State commission hears the local people who are the complainant. The local corporation counsel presents the case. He is a good lawyer, zealous, but it is probably his first rate case. The town or the city has very little money. They are inexperienced in the preparation of these cases under a law requiring valuation and the ascertainment of the other facts of rate cases. One of these cases is a very expensive thing to litigate. The holding company which owns that operating property in Ohio sends down from New York or Chicago experts who do nothing else but follow these cases. They come in; skilled engineers, skilled as witnesses, skilled in sitting on the stand and making answers and in building up a record which your State commission has to pass upon. They build up the record with the data which they have the money to assemble.

It is plain to see from this testimony that while on the one hand, the Government has criticized the value of the service rendered by holding companies, on the other hand, it is so convinced of the value of this service that it has set up the same kind of plan under the TVA. Furthermore, the object of the bill is truly disclosed here, namely, to do away with the expert help that the operating company can now obtain at a very reasonable price, thus leaving the operating companies at the mercy of the Federal Government bureau which this bill proposes to create.

The proof of this contention is further shown when the history of the present attacks is considered. First, the Government attacked the rate structures. This was not an attack on holding companies, but an attack on the operating companies. When it found that (as described above by Commissioner Splawn) the operating companies, with the help of the holding companies, could successfully defend themselves, it shifted its attack and started government-subsidized competition under the TVA. This competition was not directed against holding companies but against operating companies.

When the TVA began to fizzle, it again shifted its attack, and now is trying to destroy the holding company, because it knows, as above proved, that the holding company helps the operating company defend itself. Once the holding company has been gotten rid of, just how much chance do you think the local operating companies will have in a fight with the Federal Government?

Yonkers, N. Y. J. H. M.

From a Veteran of '98

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read most of the letters in The Christian Science Monitor regarding soldiers' bonus and pensions.

We Spanish-American War veterans believe that we are entitled to a reasonable pension. We did not receive a bonus nor any of the other benefits allowed the World War veterans. Our average age is now over sixty, and those of us who have been thrown out of work have little hope of securing employment.

We read in the papers of fabulous fortunes made by our rich men during the Spanish-American War and the World War; and it transpires that one rich man who is opposed to veterans' benefits himself received a bonus of $3,000,000. This amount invested in 4 per cent securities would give him an income of $120,000 a year, in addition to his other income, which must be enormous. And yet he doesn't want the common soldier, who made it possible for him to acquire his swollen fortune, to have a pension of $60 a month.

Anyone who did not serve in the army in 1898 can have no idea of the hardships endured in that war. In addition to the ravages of diseases, the kind of food sent to us was a national scandal.

Why should the common soldier sacrifice everything for the common good, and then in his old age be allowed to suffer from lack of the necessities of life, when the country is groaning on account of overproduction, and even a job is denied him?

All we ask is that the Government, instead of plowing under wheat, corn, cotton, etc., let us have some of it, for that is what a pension amounts to. J. E. J.

Quincy, Ill.

A Word for Mr. Hoover

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorial, "Mr. Hoover's Call to Arms," your writer speaks of the need of a popular program and a popular leader. If he means a program and a leadership that propose continuing or exceeding the Democrats' records of a $2,000,000,000 annual deficit, he will, of course, look elsewhere than to Mr. Hoover. Perhaps he could induce Huey Long to head the Republican ticket in 1936.

He should remember that there are still millions of us who regard Mr. Hoover as more capable to fill the job down there in Washington than the present occupant of the White House. Because, you know, some day the Government will be compelled to operate on something approaching a cash basis, and then where will be the need of a great spender? R. E. WHITING

South Orange, N. J.

Munitions and Tapioca

"EVEN a munitions manufacturer cannot think of war with much pleasure," asserted Eugene M. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, before the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, and he remarked, "The world's present difficulties are largely traceable to the last war."

If this is the sentiment of an industrialist whose company's profits jumped from $6,000,000 to $48,000,000 a year during the war, how much truer it is in the eyes of a farmer—or a farm woman. To me the accounts of waste, disorder, graft and ineptitude unfolded regarding huge industries before the munitions committee recall a more homely story of what the war meant in rural America. My story is probably similar to that of thousands of other farm women.



Courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell. From © Catalogue of the Lithographs of Joseph Pennell. Little, Brown and Company, Publishers.

Taking the Big Gun Away

Men who fight must be fed. And a great many more behind the lines who do not fight but rather get the guns in order, or prepare the ships and shells and airplanes or keep the transport and communication lines open. So it happened that I saw a little both of how that food is produced and how it is distributed for consumption in time of a military emergency. My children were small—back in 1917 and 1918—and my household was large, what with cooking for extra farm hands with little help, since the women were needed in the canning kitchens. We followed all the recommendations for "meatless days" and "wheatless days," and though altogether the burden seemed heavy I was buoyed by the thought that we were being patriotic.

On our water-front farm in Maryland was a point of land which Uncle Sam wanted to use during the war. He wanted the right to cross our farm to get to this point and the right to land boats on our shore. This we gave for a flat sum of money offered us, and soon we had six men stationed there on the farm.

I assumed that government employees knew what they were doing, and I can bear witness to the fact that the shopping done for the men stationed at Howell Point was amply if not well done. I learned this by accident, for we were all busy canning tomatoes, and pears, and cooking for the help engaged in cultivating them.

The men had no water at their camp; had to walk about half a mile up to our pump to get it unless a car or a truck was available. One morning two of them came to the kitchen door and asked if I'd sell them some milk and eggs. They wanted to cook some tapioca. They also asked for some information as to the best way of cooking it, for none of them knew much about cooking. They had but little money between them, so I asked them if they had more tapioca than they were going to use that day.

"More tapioca!" they exclaimed. "We have a whole case of it." So carefully computing the value of the eggs, milk, and sugar, as well as of the tapioca, I told them that two boxes would be a fair trade.

And from that day to this I've not purchased a box of tapioca. They brought me from four to six boxes at a time of this large pearl tapioca, which required hours of soaking, and the same time for cooking—tapioca which swelled and swelled, until it seemed that a cupful would make dessert for ten people, and some to spare. A boxful would make dessert every day for the six men for a week, and who was going to stand around preparing a dessert which required three or four hours?

They traded me tapioca for chickens, and then for milk, and I gave them a few homemade rolls on the side. It wasn't long before I had five cases of the stuff in the pantry, but still it was sent to them. I had to plead "no room," when I shut down on that sort of trading.

Then one hot Saturday nearly a quarter of beef was sent to them, across the bay, in the hot sun, on a small boat. They knew that, fresh or cooked, with no ice, it would spoil before they could eat half of it, so again I had a visit. They brought me a huge chunk of the beef, told me to take what I wanted, and asked if I'd keep the rest in my ice-box for them until Monday. I will have to confess that I changed my mind about "meatless" days when I saw it wasted right in my back yard, as it were. So I traded some jam and preserves for another big chunk, and the last went to our dogs when the men found they had more than they could eat or keep.

I feel sure that most any farm woman in the community could have taken the flour sent to these boys and made bread enough to feed twice as many men as were there using it. Flour and tapioca, wasted by the hundred pounds in these small camps, while we, as farmers, were doing our best to think of substitutes to use, which we could produce ourselves.

We canned that season in a large way (for us). We started in 1914 and by 1918 had quite a nice little business. That year the Government said we must sell to them 40 per cent of our canned goods at a price figured out by experts to total "cost plus 10 per cent." This we did, but the arrival of a new baby, and other contingencies, made it necessary for us to wait a few months to label up the balance of the cans. When we finally had them ready to sell we found that the Government had put our tomatoes, and the entire pack of several large canners, on the market at about 50 per cent of what they had paid for them, and so that was the most we could obtain.

We were assured that the price would come up as soon as the Government goods were off the market, but after holding the tomatoes for three years we sold them at 40 per cent of cost of packing, and placed a mortgage on the farm to cover the notes given for our help in "winning the war to end war."

Since then we have been farming and selling our produce at cost minus about 30 per cent for many years. Farmers in the West who extended themselves to put new land into production have been caught under the same grindstone. Now we are told, after denying ourselves everything which families can do without and still live, "You owe too much money." Alas, so we do—unless our farms have been foreclosed. And who should know better than the farmer that war means chaos and a heritage of distress for years after? E. H.

Mirror of Opinion

True Story

SHE was a tiny little girl, four or possibly five years old, and her father was interested in testing her knowledge of safety at the booth of the Woman's Safety Bureau of the Chicago Motor Club.

On one side of a small folder there was a safety pledge, and this the little mite, with a scrawling baby hand, signed "Leila." All the questions were answered properly. She knew it was safer to cross at the corner than in the middle of the block; she said it was safer to walk than to run across streets; she was positive that children never should play in the streets. It was evident that Leila had been well trained and that she showed unusual wisdom.

The crowning proof of this fact came when she was required to answer the last question: "Who must look out for your safety on the street?" There was no hesitancy about the unexpected answer. "God," she wrote.

If those around the booth chuckled, rest assured it was not irreverently. In the laugh the shadow of a tear was found. May the confidence of this little one never be confounded! She has more wisdom than we; she does her best and leaves the rest to God.—Motor News (Chicago).

The Wide Horizon

Money; Politics; Peace

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, who has been cheerfully fishing off Bahaman Cays while Congress brought itself round to doing the inevitable, now returns to a task of staggering magnitude. All he has to do is to spend $5,000,000,000. This is likely to be the dominant political, economic, and social fact of the coming year.

Of immediate importance, of course, are the mechanics of spending such a sum. The cinema makers, with an uncanny time sense, are releasing "Brewster's Millions" this week, but the difficulties of that hapless heir are trivial compared with Mr. Roosevelt's.

With this money, the New Deal goes on. With it, the needs of unemployment relief can be met. With it in hand, the President can be more "hard-boiled" about the direct relief rolls, whatever may be the result in the shape of fearful and wonderful "projects" to "make" work. With this anchor, he can launch an entirely new course of policy. It may even be that the Chief Executive's unwonted reserve during the three months of the present Congress will now end. And it is also clear enough that five billions can be the greatest election fund in political history.

There is the impression that with five billions in hand, President Roosevelt can take or leave almost anything else in the Administration program.

The atmosphere, certainly, is troubled. The broad shoulders of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, who has to bear the burden of leadership in Congress, may quite justifiably droop. No fishing for him, and weary days ahead. But he is a good soldier. He must march up and down many a hill before midsummer heat and humidity end the session, and he must stand against attacks from right and left, from the stinging challenges of Senator Long to the heavy thundering of Republicans and the reproaches of conservative Democrats.

Of this latter there is much in Washington now and likely to be more. It is the penalty of too large numerical majorities, which always break into factions. And the Republican rebirth—however it may be over-advertised—does show that there are two parties in the United States, and that there is going to be a presidential election next year. As yet, of course, there is no sign of a Republican program, or even a hint of whether the party is to stick to conservatism or attempt to forge a liberal platform rivaling the New Deal.

Still less is there any indication of coalition between the Republicans and the conservative Democrats. Such an alliance is naturally being urged. But most of the right-wing Democrats, except the metropolitan group that has been hostile to President Roosevelt all along, come from the South. It will require a political earthquake to shake them loose.

All indications, indeed, are that politics will not deviate from tradition: that both parties will erect platforms so broad and ambiguous as to bring together both left and right-wing opinions; that the Democrats will include conservatives and liberals, that the Republicans will have in their midst plainsmen of Kansas persuasion and Wall Streeters.

All this pulling and hauling in domestic politics is important; the future of NRA and social security and the utilities is engrossing; but of larger import to the world and to the American people is the final turning of the tide against militarism.

Saturday was Army Day. Under leaden skies—which seemed almost to reflect the gloom of Europe—apathetic crowds watched the soldiers march down Constitution Avenue. Shortly before, in a ceremony that attracted great interest, honor was paid to the members of Congress who in 1917 voted to keep out of the World War. At the very moment, the well-disciplined House, which hitherto has voted every militaristic appropriation or request, was amending out of recognition the McSwain bill—a measure that very much resembled a general mobilization authority.

It was voting 100 per cent taxation of war profits, extending the draft age to 45, exempting conscripted troops from overseas duty under conditions. The temper of the House was to chop and amend still further; the immensely drastic Nye munitions bill—"pay-as-you-fight"—was introduced as an alternative; extensive neutrality legislation was introduced in the House, and is hanging fire in the Senate. Shortly before, the Work Relief Bill itself had closed the door to use of relief funds for army, navy, or air-force purposes, thus burying army hopes for a $407,000,000 modernization program.

Should the anti-war movement continue with this impetus—and much depends on infectious, crusading leadership—it may produce munitions and neutrality legislation of the most profound significance. A congressional veteran was right a few weeks ago when he said: "We may rush the army and navy bills through. A backfire is starting." These appropriation bills were passed; now the backfire is in full blaze. That it shall be controlled, directed toward intelligent and genuine nonentanglement, rather than provocative nationalism, is today's challenge.

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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe's Puzzle Goes to Stresa

Western States Unite on Crime

France Lifts U. S. Double Tax

Hoover and Smith Appeal

World Honors Adolph Ochs

Boston to Open G. O. P. War

LONDON sends Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon to Stresa with Britain and France separately seeking a security formula under League Covenant Article 16. Britain, feeling no enthusiasm for the Mussolini suggestion of a three-power front against Germany, tells the Germans their plan for "negative assistance"—denying aid to an aggressor instead of helping the victim—does not go far enough. Inwardly there is much hope, although outwardly the old dilemma has not yet been left behind. Anthony Eden aptly has phrased the situation—"Europe doesn't want war, but is unable to agree on means to secure peace."

¶ California becomes a leader in the nation's war on crime when Gov. Frank F. Merriam's conference links five western states in a new, effective co-operation. California's intercity teletype police communication will be expanded to knit in Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Arizona. Extradition barriers go down, the withering power of shared information comes to the front. College courses for policemen are ahead. The whole national undertaking does not seem very difficult—it means mainly co-ordinating machinery and turning in it the power of the eternal right.

¶ Paris sees Pierre Laval, Foreign Minister, and U. S. Ambassador Jesse I. Straus sign the long-pending double taxation treaty. This pact sets aside laws assessing 16 to 18 per cent on dividends of American companies doing business in France. It wipes out back tax claims by the French Government amounting to $120,000,000 and abolishes a trade menace. The treaty was first signed April 27, 1932, but the French Parliament held up ratification, declaring it too favorable—Even three years isn't the slowest speed at which a treaty can move.

¶ A huge New York audience cheers as former President Herbert Hoover and former Candidate Alfred E. Smith make a joint appeal. The one-time political rivals launch the campaign for $500,000 needed by the Salvation Army. Says Mr. Hoover: "When we see the forlorn, unhappy and destitute the army of mercy cheers nightly to rest and shelter, our hearts are touched in humbleness." Says Mr. Smith: "The sick and afflicted are the concern of the army in prosperity as today"—Opposing politicians rush together on a platform of tired humanity's needs.

¶ Outstanding Americans and world leaders concur in extraordinary tributes to Adolph S. Ochs, developer and publisher of the New York Times. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler says he was "a true builder in the great field of human institutions." Karl Otto Bonnier, Stockholm editor, says "he has inscribed his name forever in the story of the press." Sir Wilfred King, London Exchange Telegraph: "Representative of the best American thought on public affairs." Mr. Ochs's front-page motto was: "All the news that's fit to print"—And he gloried in a superior idea of fitness.

¶ Germany joins in celebrating the 70th birthday of Gen. Erich Ludendorff, strategist, a mythical vast power during the World War. Although he has refused the title of Field Marshal from the Hitler Government, which is said to desire him for its military head, Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister of War, leads crowds to Ludendorff's Tutzing home. Von Blomberg declares Ludendorff's spirit will descend upon the new defense force—Feelingly the veteran general glorifies conscription.

¶ Boston prepares for the opening guns of a national revival of spirit and purpose by the Republican Party. Congressman Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, who will be accompanied from Washington by large delegations from both houses, prepares a keynote speech planned to span and unite the country. After Boston will come the gathering sponsored by William Allen White at Kansas City. Many others are taking form. The Republicans will offer their own program—But basically they will mobilize lively discontent with the New Deal.

¶ Chicago money transfer experts estimate that with the $4,800,000,000 work-relief fund in gold, 90 trucks and a pushcart could carry it. To check this, one starts by knowing $5000 in gold weighs 18½ pounds. In $1000 bills the tidy sum would fill nine bushel baskets. On a woodyard basis, the sum in $1 bills would run 9¾ cords of currency. If the bills blew away and 1000 men each recovered one bill per second, working eight hours a day, they would gather it all in in 16 years. But what's the use dreaming? Frank A. Vanderlip, financier, said it during the war—"Neither I nor any other man has the faintest idea what $1,000,000,000 is like."

Receives Trophy



Wide World

Brig. Gen. H. H. Arnold

Who Was in Command of Flight to Alaska and Return

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the Pacific coast wing of the general headquarters air force, today received for the second time the Mackay trophy for an outstanding flight—the army's 9290-mile mass hop to Alaska and return in 1934.

Red Cross Goal Of Social Service Upheld to Public

Warning Is Voiced Against Shifting Obligations to the Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—Social service, now a billion dollar business, has become one of the chief industries of the country, James T. Nicholson, manager of the Chicago Chapter, told the annual meeting of the American Red Cross here today.

Hailing the new era in human interdependency, Mr. Nicholson at the same time decried the growing disposition to "let Uncle Sam do it."

"Social justice," he said, "has come out of the copy-book, and is being accepted not as a smug maxim, but as something necessary to the survival of civilization. But in gaining much, unfortunately, we have lost much. We have prevented people from starving, but we have had to do it with the habit-forming opiate of relief.

Gains in Membership

"The beneficiaries of relief," he continued, "are not the only ones who have lost. A great part of our population have lost—not just their incomes—but their sense of social obligations. They have found fault because the Government has assumed the responsibility, and yet

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Curley Is Held Subversive To Penal System

Plan to Void Prevention Bureau Declared to Put Prisons in Politics

Protest Is Made

Governor Curley's proposed elimination of the crime prevention bureau and transfer of its work to the State Parole Board today drew the combined opposition of leading Massachusetts penologists who predicted that the move would destroy the effective work of the bureau and the Parole Board.

Characterizing the Governor's act as entirely political, these penologists, headed by Herbert C. Parsons, former commissioner of probation, pointed out that the transfer would involve the State Parole Board in political activities, from which it is meant to be entirely divorced.

Convinced that their statement would not serve to alter the Governor's course, whatever it may be, the penologists, nevertheless, declared that the transfer would tend to disrupt the entire penal system in Massachusetts.

Entire Bureau Ready to Go

Their statements came as the five members of the crime bureau whom Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, refused to discharge at Governor Curley's orders prepared to walk out when Mr. Lyman's resignation takes effect.

"The Governor is displacing a bureau which is a vital part of the department of correction," Mr. Parsons insisted. "Its studies would later be the basis for crime prevention activities, and at present they are the means through which reformable prisoners are transferred from the state prison to the Norfolk prison colony. To transfer the bureau's work to the parole board will result in less careful study because the board will be overburdened by administrative duties.

"And unless transfers from state prisons to Norfolk are carefully studied and selected, the entire objective of the Norfolk colony will be defeated," he added.

Foundation Head Agrees

Mr. Parsons's stand was supported by Dr. James D. Bronner, executive secretary of the Judge Baker Foundation, who agreed that by assuming the crime prevention bureau's duties, the parole board would cease to be the politically free, semi-judicial body that it now is.

He added that it should not be involved in administrative duties which necessitate contact with politicians. By dealing with politicians, the board would be prevented from giving unprejudiced treatment to parole cases.

Proof of this political interference regarding transfers from state prison to Norfolk was provided by Mr. Lyman. He admitted that a high state

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Government Plans Solution Of Unemployed Youth Issue In $96,000,000 Relief Program

Seven-Point Plan Sponsored by Secretary Perkins Provides for Combined Work and Training for 800,000 Youth and Education for 100,000

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—A $96,000,000 junior work relief program and educational scholarship program for unemployed young persons between the ages of 18 and 24 was recommended today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The proposals, made public in response to a Senate resolution introduced by David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, are the result of many months study of the youth problem, made by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the U. S. Office of Education.

It is estimated that there are between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 persons who have reached young manhood and womanhood during the depression period, who are neither in full time school nor working.

Six-Point Program

Briefly Miss Perkins' proposals are these:

1. Establishment of a junior work and emergency education division of the new work relief authority to provide allowances of $15 a month for combined work and training experience for 800,000 young people, primarily from 19 to 20, for periods averaging six months.

2. Development of a scholarship program for 16- and 17-year-old boys and girls, paying $2 a week for one school year to 100,000 worthy boys and girls to be spent for carfare, books and incidentals necessary to further schooling.

3. Development of junior selective and referral activities in the United States employment service for the purpose of helping young people choose the proper outlet for their skills and abilities.

Apprentice Training

4. Strengthening of the federal committee on apprentice training, which sets standards for apprenticeship.

5. Continuation of the "self-help-for college students" project and the adult education classes conducted by the FERA.

6. Extension of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Describing the plight of the youth who has reached maturity during the last five years, and has been unable to find employment, the report explains: "Because of inexperience young people are often passed over in favor of older workers, and if they have no family responsibilities, they are not likely to be given emergency employment on work relief."

It is pointed out that while it is common sense for young folks to be "learning while they can't be earning," many of them fail to respond to such argument.

Work of Dr. Hayes

The report is largely the work of Dr. Mary Hayes, a specialist who has been studying the problem for the Children's Bureau in conjunction with other government agencies since last fall. It is accompanied by a number of tables showing the proportion of the unemployed in various age groups and their background. Thirty-six per cent of high

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President Is Back Prepared to Push Laggard Program

First Job Is to Parcel Out Works Relief Billions and Aid Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—President Roosevelt returned to the capital today to attempt to start a stalled governmental machine.

The engine, Congress, is frozen on dead center. The wheels—the Administrative Departments—cannot roll without propulsive power. NRA, AAA, and other highly important branches of the New Deal await Congressional action. The driver—the Executive—began his intensive effort to get things going when late yesterday, somewhere in South Carolina, he signed the Works Relief Bill and thereby started the flow of nearly $5,000,000,000 into national use for recovery.

Mr. Roosevelt would have been at his desk here early, but went directly to New York instead to attend funeral services of his first cousin, Warren Delano Robbins, Minister to Canada, and was to reach the capital later in the day.

Sitting on His Doorstep

Congress was figuratively on his doorstep and of immediate national importance was the relief work setup which he is expected to announce without delay.

Apart from the work-relief problem, there are dozens of pressing Congressional matters. A delegation of House Democratic leaders is battering at the White House doors for a decision on the Social Security bill.

To send the measure inviolate through the House—where amendments ranging from the Townsend plan upward and downward await it—will require cracking the party whip in the form of a rule to limit debate. But a majority of Democrats seem opposed to the rule. The decision is left with President Roosevelt.

NRA Still on the Fire

Of scarcely secondary importance is the plight of NRA. Although the die has been cast to carry constitutionality of the vital parts of NIRA to the Supreme Court, this does not mean that NRA will continue. Should the decision be unfavorable, the President must prepare a course of action, and he has also to assist in passage of the act extending NRA through Congress.

In one respect, at least, no delay is anticipated, and that is in setting up the new relief machine and allocating funds. The first and second allocations, made on the President's special train late yesterday, have relieved intense pressure on FERA and CCC.

Other action along these lines will make the alphabetical agencies happy. Even more, they want further legislation—in the form of riders to pending bills—to make funds available for certain farm rehabilitation work close to New Deal hearts, and the President is being urged to press this course upon constitutional leaders.

In this uncertain picture, which Mr. Roosevelt is attempting to galvanize, only one department knows its duty down to the last comma, and is proceeding to do it.

That is the Treasury! It is Henry Morgenthau Jr.'s task to borrow some $4,500,000,000 from the American people. This will finance the work relief program. Hitherto, loans have been readily forthcoming. The borrowing will of course be done in easy stages.

Aeons Cloaked in Mystery

Geologists and Fossil-Hunting Paleontologists Strive to Define When Age of Reptiles Began—Many Gaps Left In Material Theories of Origin of Living Things

New Wonders of Natural Science
Eighth of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About 175,000,000 years ago when giant lizards were eating 500 pounds of hay for lunch and a special kind of reptile was learning how to fly, a problem was born which today taxes the ingenuity of geologists and fossil-hunting paleontologists as well.

They want to know when the "Age of Fishes" ended and the "Age of Reptiles" began.

The fixing of this important "date" in the aeon-long time scale of rock-recorded history is illuminated by a newly appreciated discovery—that reptile life existed millions of years before the time conventionally known as the Reptile Age.

This may bring the paleontologists to agree with geologists in establishing one of the most important dividing lines in men's concept of the geologic time scale.

Mountain-Making Upheavals

The geologists, led by Prof. Rollin T. Chamberlin of the University of Chicago, point out that early in Permian times, the Age of Fishes, tremendous mountain-making upheavals took place at the same time when reptiles were making their first appearance. Therefore the dividing line should be moved back a few million years, they assert.

Now the paleontologist agrees that reptiles appeared in the Permian, but he still insists that the division should come at a time when reptiles became the dominant form of living beings, not when they first appeared.

This question is typical of the type being attacked by fossil hunters at a time when few budgets allow them to hunt fossils. Serious studies are being made of material already on hand, while specimens gathered on field trips 25 years ago see light of day for the first time.

Divided Into Four Eras

Paleontologists in dividing the whole history of the earth into four great eras leading up to modern times, use the same method archaeologists use in examining layers of cities built one on top of another to determine which came first. The oldest layers are usually on the bottom.

Those which contain no fossils form the first or Archaeozoic Era which lasted about 500,000,000 years. No known living things existed on earth during that time. Then came the Cambrian Period which, according to paleontological theory, marked the dawn of the Paleozoic Era—the Era of Ancient Living Things.

During this time, the fossil hunters say, tiny one-celled plants and animals first appeared, and gradually gave rise to higher forms—to jellyfish, sponges, corals, starfish, worms, clams and snails, lobsters and finally the highest form of Paleozoic animals were the fishes, reptiles and insects.

Age of Giant Animals

The Mesozoic Era was the Age of Reptiles in which these animals became so widely different from one another that different groups are believed to have given rise to mammals and birds to dominate the fourth or Cenozoic Era.

This was the time when giant ground sloths, saber-toothed tigers, mastodons, and four- and five-toed horses, had their day. Baluchithe-

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Opponents Raise Free Speech Cry On Loyalty Oath

Massachusetts Veterans Divided on Pledges by School Teachers

"Hand and heart to God and country," a dedication once familiar to every American school child, represents elements contrary to democracy, according to opponents of the bill to compel teachers to take the oath of allegiance, which had its fourth and final hearing today before the Committee on Education at the State House in Boston.

The hearing, dismissed at 1 o'clock, was marked by intense and heated charges of "Communism" aimed at opponents of the bill, and by determined arguments in favor of the old American institution of free speech on the part of those who asked rejection of the bill. The committee now takes the matter under advisement.

Consensus of opponents was aimed at the possible weapon which the oath of allegiance provision might place in the hands of special interests operating under the guise of patriotism. Proponents took the

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Attack on County Costs Opens

Cotton Tax in U. S. Circuit Court

Textile Issue Hits Salem and Saco

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Suffolk Sheriff—Is He Only 'An Office Boy?'

Is Suffolk County's stern sheriff a mere "office boy?" And are all his nine deputies also mere "office boys?"

These are questions the Legislature is asking following forceful charges loosed today by Senator Thomas Burke of Boston, who said the sheriff and nine deputies are "pocketing $100,000 a year for doing office-boy jobs of serving writs."

"If this report is true," answered Norman MacDonald, legislative representative of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, "I would at least be faintly horrified."

These questions and answers came during a hearing on several bills designed for investigation, perhaps abolition, of county governments. Efforts were being made to show extravagance.

Mr. MacDonald wanted a study of county government with a view toward simplification and economy, but he opposes Governor Curley's suggestion for abolishment.

Cotton Taxes—U. S. Court of Appeals Hears Case

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals started its term in Boston today and all eyes of the New England cotton industry were turned upon the robed judges.

In their hands, many believe, rests much of cotton's future. They will hear the appeal of the Hoosac Mills Corporation which was thrown into receivership when Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, acting under the AAA, levied approximately $82,000 in cotton processing and floor taxes against the concern.

The mills, of which former United States Senator William M. Butler and J. J. McDonough are receivers, attacked the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, but were defeated in the Federal District Court.

Millions of dollars in similar taxes from other milling concerns hang in the balance of the decision, which will doubtless finally be appealed to the Supreme Court by the side losing in the circuit court.

Constitutionality of the whole AAA is at stake.

Textile Crisis—More Mills Cut Production

The triple threat of textile wage competition, Japanese cotton imports and processing tax today cracked down on Salem, Mass., and Saco, Maine—heaping fuel on the flames of textile protest to the President.

Salem's Pequot Mills were preparing to curtail production from 24 to 32 hours a week.

Saco's York Manufacturing Company announced a similar drawing in of its horns.

"I doubt all our workers will receive enough to live on," said Ernest N. Hood, treasurer of Pequot and president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. "We have no alternative."

"Uncertainty," said York executives, "has tied our hands." Saco was up in alarms, for the York curtailment followed by several months a

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Revolt on AAA Process Taxes Gains Ground

Proposal to Pay Them Out of Big Works Fund Is Finding Favor

Textiles Are Hard Hit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—A revolt against the AAA processing taxes, originating with the textile industry, spread rapidly through Congress today, stimulated by the possibility of drawing on the huge $4,880,000,000 works relief funds for the money heretofore paid by the processing industries.

Following a move yesterday by Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts for a congressional petition to Congress, Senator Walter F. George (D) of South Carolina announced that the issue was crystallizing rapidly in the Senate and that an influential group had already been formed which planned to go direct to President Roosevelt.

Taken to President

Simultaneously it was revealed for the first time that Henry P. Kendall, New England manufacturer, who is chairman of the Business Planning and Advisory Council, had already taken the subject to the President as long ago as March 13. Mr. Kendall read his memorandum to the Senate Finance Committee in connection with the testimony on NRA.

Previously the movement to lift the processing tax burden from industry has been hampered by the question of where else the funds could be secured. But under the works bill the President has authority to use the huge funds provided in the administration of AAA.

The suggestion that the processing taxes might be shifted to the works fund seems to have immediately answered the question for the hard-pressed industries. Senators from hog- and wheat-producing states are reported to be combining with those from the textile states, in preparation for a demand on the Administration to this effect.

Unusual Significance

Mr. Kendall's position as chairman of the Planning and Advisory Council, the semi-official agency for business co-operation with the administration, lent more than usual significance to his memorandum. While directed specifically at the processing tax on textiles, the move is expected to be reflected immediately in a general demand in other industries for similar relief.

It is obvious that the Administration would not grant the relief requested by the textile industry without extending the same relief to other industries. Should it be extended to textiles it would, it is believed here, force a complete abandonment of the entire processing tax system of raising agricultural prices.

Mr. Kendall declared that the processing taxes on textiles has the effect of some instances of doubling and even tripling the costs. He said it fell hardest on the roughest types of textiles used in industry for bags and on working clothes. The effect, he contended, has been to destroy the market for some forms of textiles, substitutes such as paper bags being used.

In fairness to labor, Mr. Kendall held that if the tax is removed from

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Sanctions Revived

ARTICLE XVI of the League Covenant on which Britain is said to be seeking to build a new security system for Europe states in part:

"Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants . . . it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not."

Article XIX, which is also expected to be used in formulating a Stresa policy, reads as follows:

"The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

British Cabinet Seeks Formula For Stresa Plan

Simon Indicates Article XVI Desirable Basis for Security Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 9—With the idea of regional assistance pacts now definitely in disfavor, the British Government is seeking for a formula based on Article XVI of the League Covenant wherewith to restore a sense of security to Europe.

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, however, frankly admitted in the House of Commons today that he and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald are going to Stresa tomorrow without a clearly defined British policy. He declared this was the express wish of the other participants in the Stresa conversations.

Sir John gave the Commons an outline of the attitudes of Germany, Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia as disclosed to him and to Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, in the different capitals during the past fortnight.

With regard to Sir John's disclosure that Germany had offered him a plan for "negative assistance," it is reliably stated that Sir John informed the German Ambassador to London, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, that the plan of denying aid to an aggressor instead of giving active help to the victim of aggression does not go far enough.

Shy From United Front

It is also true that there is no enthusiasm for Premier Benito Mussolini's plan for a united front against Germany with Britain and France, but it appears to be equally true that the British Government, despite two cabinet meetings yesterday, has not yet found a common platform with the French, who are also understood to be basing their latest security proposals on Article XVI.

Thus the situation is once more back in the old dilemma wherein a Europe, which, as Mr. Anthony Eden is reported to have said on his return, really does not want war, is unable to agree on the means whereby to secure peace.

As far as Britain is concerned there is almost complete unanimity that the way not only of the transgressor but of the aggressor should be made as hard as possible.

Collective Security

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, speaking at the Council of Free Churches yesterday, declared: "The last way of ensuring peace is by some method of collective security, and to that end inside the League the whole of Europe

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High Steel Salaries Hit by Stockholders

NEWARK, N. J., April 9 (AP)—Two stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation today verbally assailed the officers of the corporation because of the high salaries they received. The criticism was unexpectedly launched at the thirtieth annual meeting of stockholders and came shortly after Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, and Eugene G. Grace, president, had spoken with enthusiasm of the future.

Leopold B. Coshland of New York, first of the stockholders, said there are 44,000 men getting 67 cents an hour "by the sweat of their brows" in the plants of the corporation, while three officers draw $488,000 in salaries. Mrs. Mary Gallagher of New York added: "Here we are without a cent while you store up millions."

Hitler Ready to Sign Nonaggression Pact, Simon Tells British

Full Details of Reich Demands Told by Statesman

Colonial Question Moved by Germany

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LONDON, April 9—Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Germany demands land, arms, and air equality, a navy 35 per cent the size of Great Britain's, proposes a nonaggression pact instead of a mutual assistance pact in eastern Europe, and would be willing to discuss noninterference in Austria if a suitable plan is suggested.

Sir John's statement was the first official and complet summary of what he and Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, learned on their recent trip to Berlin and the latter's subsequent journey to Moscow, Warsaw, and Prague.

Widely Divergent

Sir John referred to the great difficulties facing the British in trying to bring Reichsführer Hitler around to the London Government's views and emphasized the wide divergences between Herr Hitler's and the British proposals.

He told the House: "At the end of the Berlin interview, I expressed disappointment at the difficulties disclosed in the way of an agreement."

The Foreign Secretary declined to give the House any outline of what the British policy would be at the forthcoming conference in Stresa with France and Italy, but he promised that the British delegation would not bind the nation to definite commitments there until after consultation with Parliament.

Diplomatic quarters, however, said they were informed that Great Britain would offer to commit herself actively to participation in a pan-European mutual assistance pact if France and Italy will accept the British proposals. An atmosphere of optimism concerning the outcome of the Stresa conference was apparent.

Air Figures Asked

Sir John spoke in a house where only a few minutes earlier members had demanded of Sir Philip Sassoon, Under Secretary of State for Air, that the Government produce complete figures on Germany's and Great Britain's comparative military air strength so that Parliament would know the real situation before beginning its debate on armaments.

The Air Ministry official said that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had stated Germany's air strength was as large as Great Britain's, but that it was very difficult to obtain precise and accurate figures in Berlin, and that he believed "the Royal Air Force still has a margin of superiority over the German Air Force."

Bans Aid to Russia

The Foreign Secretary summarized the German views as follows:

An Eastern Security pact involving mutual assistance was opposed and Herr Hitler refused to sign such an agreement.

Hitler said he was not prepared to enter a pact of mutual assistance between Russia and Germany.

On the other hand, Germany favored a nonaggression pact between the powers interested in European questions, together with provision for consultation if aggression occurred.

He said, Herr Hitler did not want the inclusion of Lithuania in any pact of nonaggression under the present conditions.

He stated that the Germans also suggested that if hostilities should start between any two contracting powers when a pact of consultation and nonaggression was in force, the other contracting powers should engage not to support the aggressor in any way.

What Is an Aggressor?

Sir John said Herr Hitler dwelt on the difficulty of identifying an aggressor. He said the Reichsführer opposed other parties under his suggested pact entering an agreement among themselves for mutual assistance, because he considers that dangerous and objectionable as tending to create special interests within the wider system.

Russia, Sir John said Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, had learned that the Soviets consider the present international situation more than ever made it necessary "to endeavor to promote the building of a security system for Europe as contemplated by the Anglo-French communiqué of London and the principles of the League of Nations."

Encirclement Denied

He said the Soviets viewed the Eastern Pact as not aimed at the encirclement of any state and as providing equal security for all participants, likewise as believing that the participation of Germany and Poland in the pact would be the best solution to the Eastern European problem.

As to Poland, Col. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, explained to Mr. Eden, said Sir John, that Poland already had established "tranquil relations on two frontiers and the question Poland was bound to ask herself was whether any new proposal would improve or trouble the good atmosphere established by those two agreements.

The situation was also briefly reviewed at Prague, Czechoslovakia, said Sir John.

Attack on County Costs Opens

Cotton Tax in U. S. Circuit Court

Textile Issue Hits Salem and Saco

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similar shutting down of certain Pepperell mills.

Governor Brann of Maine said that the moment he got the Legislature adjourned and off his hands—presumably Sunday—he will "vigorously devote himself to the textile crisis."

Governor Curley of Massachusetts held council of protest with Fall River industrialists, workers and civic organizations.

From countless textile communities come reports of a continuing stream of letters and telegrams to the White House, pleading for intervention from the President himself.

Plymouth Scores—It's Provincetown's Turn

"That settles it," said Plymouth's Chamber of Commerce today, and made faces across the bay at Provincetown's Board of Trade. The Plymouthites waved aloft a copy of the original journal of Gov. William Bradford and Edward Winslow. The famous band of Pilgrims, the journal made plain, found Provincetown a washout, and shuttled across the bay to Plymouth as fast as their boats could carry them.

On this proof, Plymouth triumphantly claimed victory in the Battle of Plymouth Rock. Provincetown's recent claim to the attention of tourists, on the grounds of the first Pilgrim landing there, was said to be based on quicksands.

"For cod we assayed," wrote Bradford and Winslow pathetically, speaking of their brief sojourn in Provincetown Harbor, "but found none. We got no fish all the time we lay there. We found great mussels but we could not eat them. . . ."

In Plymouth, on the other hand, "we found an excellent harbor, divers cornfields, good drinking water, friendly Indians and little running brooks to turn grinding wheels."

"Now," said the Plymouth chamber's secretary to Provincetown, "will you keep still?" And thus continued the battle of tourist propaganda, far into the week.

Racing Board—Budget Curtailment Is Proposed

The State Racing Commission today found itself faced by a Senate vote curtailing its budget, and ordering it to spend nothing whatever on horse racing.

This did not indicate that the Senate had voted against dog racing. A bill to that effect comes up very shortly. The Senate merely voted to put off all question of financing until after the Legislature decides whether there will be any dog racing before the 1936 election.

A roll call showed 21 senators to 13 against voting funds for dog racing control.

Tax Rate—The Mayor Pleads for Leeway

A harassed city of Boston today continued as suppliant before a stony-faced legislative committee on municipal finance for a "leeway" in the tax rate up to a top of $42.60. The committee had reported a bill fixing the top at $37.

Mayor Mansfield made it plain earlier in the hearing that he didn't expect to use the leeway. He wanted to keep the rate down as much as the next man. In fact, his often rebuffed hopes for outside aid were now fixed optimistically on Washington. He said he counted on new ERA funds to relieve the welfare part of his budget.

But just in case—he wanted the leeway.

"In other words," said a committeeman to the budget commissioner, Charles J. Fox, "you want all you can get."

"Certainly," was the candid rejoinder. "Why not?"

Whether the Mayor intended to compromise, should he get permission for a higher rate, was not clear. He might presumably split the difference between the $37 and the $42.60—in the event that his hopes for federal aid were disappointed.

House—Assume $8200 And You Can Take It Away

If by any chance you should want a house, a nice big seven-family tenement house at 119 Harvard Square, Cambridge, you may learn here how to get it free.

Just go to Third District Court in Cambridge and sign your name to a blank deed left there by the former owner, who didn't care to protect his equity, said to be worth about $8000.

Of course, when you accept the deed you assume an $8200 mortgage, but maybe you don't care about such things.

Projects Wanted—ERA Awaits Boston's Call

The State ERA locked arms with Mayor Mansfield this afternoon, and set forth on a scavenger hunt for unimagined projects.

"As fast as new ideas for useful projects can be found," said Director Rotch, "the money will probably be forthcoming." Already he has more funds at his disposal than can be organized and spent in April. Boston will get a good share of the surplus, however. The Mayor informed Mr. Rotch of innumerable projects that have been proposed through his welfare assistants. Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston ERA head, added his contribution. All three men racked their thoughts for fresh ideas, quickly adaptable.

"We are now held up," complained Mr. Rotch, "because communities often haven't the money for supplies. The ERA will have to be allowed to provide increasing shares of tools and materials, if we are to expand with sufficient rapidity." He will seek such a ruling from Washington, at once.

Coach Models—Those at Motor Show Tell a Story

Some rather small models of coaches that Napoleon might have ridden in are on display at the General Motors spring auto show in Mechanics Building.

They are quite nicely put together. Real artistry flows through their old-fashioned lines as a matter of fact.

You may have passed them and perhaps casually admired them if you have been one of the thousands who have visited the show since it opened last Saturday. But possibly you didn't know the story behind them.

Those so painstakingly made miniature coaches represent college educations for 39 Canadian and American youths. They made them as a part of General Motors nation-wide offering of scholarships as a move toward the end of encouraging manual arts proficiency.

Six university scholarships of $5000 each will go to boys outstanding in this year's division of the contest. State and regional awards totaling $25,000 will be given in the apprentice division.

The whole idea is explained in detail at the auto show.

Weather—Snow and Sleet Bring Out Heavy Coats

Snow and sleet driven by a strong east wind swept over Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, bringing out heavy overcoats in Boston after a few days of comparatively mild weather.

Planes were grounded in the three states, while highways were washed with heavy rains and sleet.

Cloudy weather, but no precipitation, was reported in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Last summer's drought was said to be the reason.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"A JOURNEY BY NIGHT" (Shubert). Greta Maren in a Viennese play by Leo Perutz. 8:30.

Movies



MODERN—"Gold Diggers of 1935," 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Are We Civilized?"

EXETER—"Charlie Chan in Paris," 2:10, 5, 7:55. "Devil Dogs of the Air."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"McFadden's Flats," 2:33, 5:08, 7:44, 10:30. "The Florentine Dagger," Clue Club mystery.

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," Franz Schubert's life and music, 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Technicolor sea scene; Mickey Mouse; The Molecular Theory.

KEITH'S—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard in Baroness Orczy's famous story of the French Revolution, 10 a. m., 12, 2, 3:37, 5:36, 7:35, 9:34.

ORPHEUM—"West Point of the Air," 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE — "Naughty Marietta," Jeanette MacDonald and Eddy Nelson in film version of Victor Herbert's operetta, 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10:05.



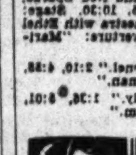
COOLIDGE CORNER — "The First World War," pictures collected by Laurence Stallings with restrained comment by Pedro de Cordoba, 3:05, 8:05. "The Little Colonel."

BOSTON — "Roberta," 10:04 a. m., 1:04, 4:04, 7:04, 10:04. "Toto" the clown on stage, with vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—"George White's Scandals," with James Dunn and Ned Sparks, 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: George Olsen and his orchestra with Ethel Shutta, radio singer. Overture: "Martana."

UPTOWN—"The Little Colonel," 3:10, 4:58, 7:33, 10:18. "Mystery Woman."

STRAND—"The Gilded Lily," 1:36, 8:01, 4:36. "Wake Up and Dream."



UNIVERSITY — "The Whole Town's Talking," 3:15, 8:18, 9:30. "Living on Velvet."

TREMONT—"The Count of Monte Cristo," and "Elinor Norton," 9 a. m. to 11.

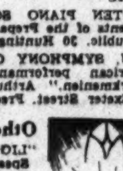
SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Old Faithful Speaks"; "Irish Melodies"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

FAELTEN PIANO SCHOOL—Recital by students of the Preparatory Course. Open to public. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

B. U. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—First American performance of Schechter's "Turkmenian." Arthur Fiedler, director. 29 Exeter Street. Free. 8:15.

Other Events



"LIGHT" — Symposium. Speakers: Prof. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard Observatory; Prof. Arthur C. Hardy of M. I. T.; Prof. Selig Hecht of Columbia University. New Lecture Hall, Harvard University. 8.

RUSSIAN LECTURE—"The Revolution and the New Soviet State," by Prof. Frank P. Nowak of Boston University. Hotel Bellevue. 8:15.

YIDDISH ERA THEATER—"Green Fields." Hecht Neighborhood House, 22 Bowdoin Street. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

FAELTEN PIANO SCHOOL — Recital by students of College Course. Open to Public. 30 Huntington Avenue. 12.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB—"Importance of Our Pan-American Relations," by Victor M. Cutter. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: French Art. 11 a. m.

DR. HUGH LEICHTENTRITT—Lectures on "The Romantic Tendencies of Music in the 19th Century." John Knowles Paine Hall, Music Bldg., Cambridge. 4:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Rev. C. Leslie Glenn lectures on "Youth's Approach to Religion." 11 a. m.

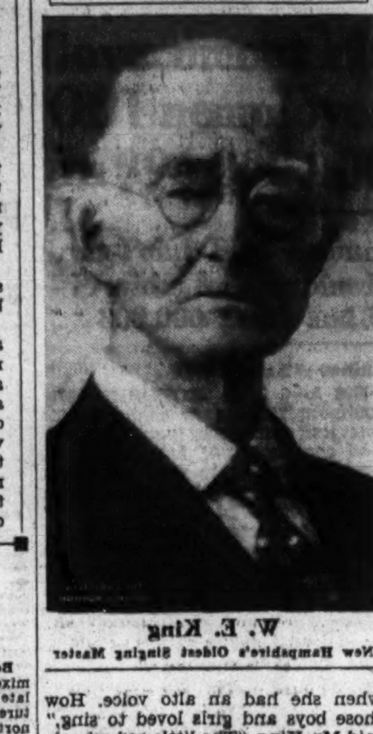
DR. SHERWOOD EDDY—"War or Peace?" Lecture in B. U. School of Education. Open to public. 4:15. Also "Danger Zones of Our Social Order." 7:30.

BASEBALL—Harvard vs. Boston University. Soldiers Field. 4.

Singing Master of Old Days Sees Trend Away From Jazz

Recalls Singing Schools That Rocked With 'Old Dog Tray'

Songster



W. E. King
New Hampshire's Oldest Singing Master

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 9—Like the stone walls that since have crumbled under the force of progress, many New England institutions of 50 or 100 years ago have been discarded or forgotten. One of these institutions, as important to the former social life of a Yankee as the spelling bees, quilting parties, barn raisings, hayrack rides and husking bees, was the singing school.

New Hampshire's oldest singing master, W. E. King, of Deerfield, born 85 years ago in Hubbardston, Mass., in a house that once barracked part of Burgoyne's army, is the oldest living graduate of Coes Academy, and admits an avid interest in western magazines and his Latin classics. He reads both with equal facility.

At the age of 20 with no other ambition than to sing, he went to Boston and studied with Dr. C. A. Guilmette and E. B. Fairbanks. A few years later he started his career as a singing master in the country villages of northern New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

His arrival in the village was cause for great excitement, the singing teacher was a personage. When the wood fire was blazing in the district schoolhouse and the kerosene lamps were lighted and 40 or 50 bashful, hesitant boys and girls trouped in for the opening of the singing school, an event was taking place. Mr. King first "tried out" the voices, selecting the sopranos, altos, basses and tenors. Then, the first rudiment of singing school, the scale, was sung over and over.

"Everyone, young folks and grown ups if there were any, had to learn the scale as I found that many of them depended on the organ and not on the notes. Sometimes I had trouble with a young lady who wanted to sing soprano when she had an alto voice. How those boys and girls loved to sing," said Mr. King. "The little red schoolhouses fairly rocked on their foundations when we sang 'Darling Nellie Gray,' 'Old Dog Tray' or 'Swinging on the Gate.' I am thankful that there is a present trend to get back to the standard music, away from the jazz caterwaulings."

From October to April the singing master drove up and down the countryside conducting 150 singing schools. In winter, the gray mare was hitched to a cutter that slid over the snowy roads from village to village where, after lessons, Mr. King was invited to "stop around" at all "the better" farmhouses when bountiful meals were prepared in his honor.

Automobile Output Gains

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—On the basis of the expanded production of automobiles during the first quarter, Wall Street circles are counting on a substantially increased business and larger profits for the automobile equipment and accessory companies. It is estimated that the business volume available to the accessory industry during the first three months was about 40 per cent greater than a year ago.

Briefs

Suspicion that ERA workers caused a fire on a Saugus project by smoking led the foreman to dismiss 22 workers yesterday, pending an investigation. Smoking on a forest project is considered grounds for dismissal at once.

The City Council withdrew its approval for the $5,000,000 Boston courthouse plans, on the ground that speculative real estate prices would make the cost excessive.

The Executive Council's hearing on Curley removal charges against Eugene C. Hultman was yesterday postponed until Wednesday of next week.

A bill to abolish Executive Council confirmation of state appointments in all except legal positions was favorably reported from committee onto the House floor yesterday.

The retail price of butter may go to 45 or 50 cents a pound, within a month, said Wendell P. Davis, manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association yesterday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Preventive of Crime: Watch the Children

THE longer James L. Hogsett served as warden of Charlestown state prison, the simpler became his crime prevention remedy. Retiring May 1, he left this formula, today:

"Parents, keep your children at home nights; keep track of where they go and who their friends are. Then our prisons won't be so full."

In the 35 years of his service, the whole field of crime has altered. "Criminals used to be middle-aged men. Now they are youngsters. Armed robberies have increased enormously."

Parents, according to Mr. Hogsett's homely theories, are too busy to bring up their children. "You can go out in the streets any night, and see small boys roaming around, running wild at all hours up to midnight and after. You can blame movies, crime stories, the radio and what not for crime. But one of the real preventives for criminals is for fathers and mothers to watch their children and keep check on what they do."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain, occasionally mixed with snow or sleet, probably ending late tonight or early Wednesday; temperatures mostly in the upper 30's; strong northeast winds.

Maine: Rain or snow on the coast and snow in the interior tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Wednesday; somewhat colder in extreme south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably rain mixed with sleet tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds and gales, and weather overcast with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	41	Minneapolis	36	50
Bermuda	70	76	New Orleans	64	68
Chicago	38	40	New York	40	46
Denver	40	60	Norfolk, Va.	40	50
Helena, Mont.	18	28	Philadelphia	42	42
Jacksonville	60	72	St. Louis	38	42
Kansas City	44	54	San Francisco	48	52
Los Angeles	46	62	Washington	36	42
Miami, Fla.	62	88			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, April 9.
B—Maximum April 8.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet
Wednesday, 4:17 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:48 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 60 degrees above zero; minimum 41 above.

Bowdoin Opens 9-Day Institute of Politics

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 9 (AP)—Listing a distinguished array of speakers, the Bowdoin College annual 9-day institute of politics opens here tonight.

Inaugurating the 1935 institute, Sidney B. Fay, Harvard professor of European history, was to deliver an address on the European situation tonight.

During the life of the institute such speakers as Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Ogden L. Mills, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, were to be heard.

Bankers Oppose Bank Act

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9 (AP)—The executive committee of the Connecticut Bankers' Association today went on record as opposing certain provisions of the proposed banking act of 1935.

Magma Copper Co. Net

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Magma Copper Company reports 1934 net profit of $647,181, equivalent to $1.58 a share on the capital stock, compared with $5770, or 1 cent a share in 1933.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC orchestra....	Organ recital......	Speaker from Lon-
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Congress Speaks":	Male quartet......	don; music........
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	talks; music......	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart"....
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Negro quartet.....	The Cosmopolitans	"Dick Tracy"......
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"The Story Man".....	speaker; news....	"Song Pictures"...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features......	"Lum and Abner"	"The Band Wagon"	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Moments"	Melody Limited...	Male quartet......
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	NBC speaker......	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Morton Downey; orch.	Recorded talk....	"Just Plain Bill".	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal....	Merry-Go-Round ..	Jerry Cooper; orch.
7:45	"Hits and Bits".....	"Easy Aces," sketch	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	"Variations".....
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace": musicale..	Educational talk..
8:30	"Welcome Valley":	Wayne King and	"Melodiana": vocal	Hawaiian music..
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	his orchestra....	soloists; orchestra	Drama talk......
9:00	"Red Trails": North-	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Light Orchestra...
9:15	west Mounted story.	Sophie Tucker....	Bros.; orchestra..	Organ; soloist....
9:30	Baltimore Association	Ed Wynn; Graham	Female vocal-in-	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45	of Commerce talks..	McNamee; orch...	strumentalists ...	News Service.....
10:00	World Peaceways din-	"Apple Blossoms":	Casa Loma Orch.;	Perley Stevens and
10:15	ner speakers.......	Gladys Swarthout,	speakers; soloist.	his orchestra.....
10:30	Talk; dance music....	John Barclay:	"Ship of Joy"...	Fisher Orchestra...
10:45	"Hum and Strum".....	players; orchestra	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; sketch.....	Forecasts; feature.	News Service.....	Fred Bergin and
11:15	NBC dance music....	NBC organist.....	Le Paradis Orch..	his orchestra....
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Stan Myers and	Jacques Renard &	Hod Williams and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra....	his orchestra....	his orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: demonstration day program.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Matinee: Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist; comedy.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: geography program.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WAAB, Boston Public Schools Symphony Orchestra concert.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
6:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

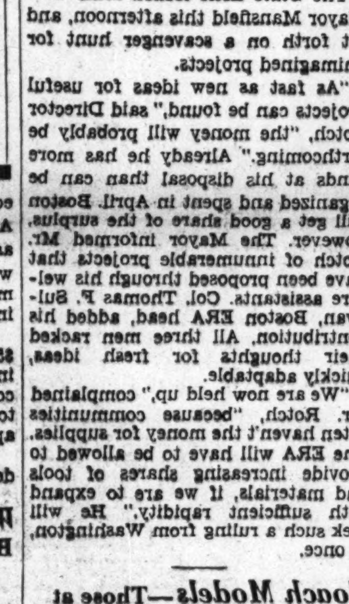
Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp's Orchestra; Sam Hearn; Peggy Flynn: comedy team.
8:30 WEEI, "Pageant of Progress": concert orchestra; soloist; chronicler.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties": Everett Marshall; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20 000 Years in Sing Sing," network dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedy; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "Pleasure Island": Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Ricardo Cortez.
10:00 WNAC, Jack Pearl, comedian; Patti Chapin, soloist; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
10:30 WAAB, "Concert Hall": Norman Cordon, baritone; symphony orchestra.

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From New York—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) 5:30 p. m. daily.
From Boston—Lv. So. Station 6:00 p. m. daily.

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Kellogg removes 97% of the caffeine from Kaffee-Hag Coffee. It is done by an improved process without losing one iota of the flavor.

Try Kaffee-Hag . . . a blend of the finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees. You'll like its rich, mellow flavor. But be sure to make it strong. Perk it twice as long as ordinary coffee to bring out all its delicious flavor. At your grocer's or send 15c for a generous sample.

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Send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. (Only one sample to a family.)
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Radiant diamond, with three diamonds set on each shoulder. 18 kt. white gold - $50.00
Matching wedding ring, set with seven diamonds - $25.00
(Silver Presentation Case)

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Bring Spring Flowers!



$8.75 to $10.50 to $20

Hyacinths, Daisies, White Violets, Wild Flowers

Upside down peach baskets with tiny bright flowers massed in front! Absolutely crownless hats with scoop brims! Toques perched precariously over one eye! White violets making round collars and tiny toques. Sailors with posies directly in front.

SECOND FLOOR

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

GIFTS for the EASTER BRIDE



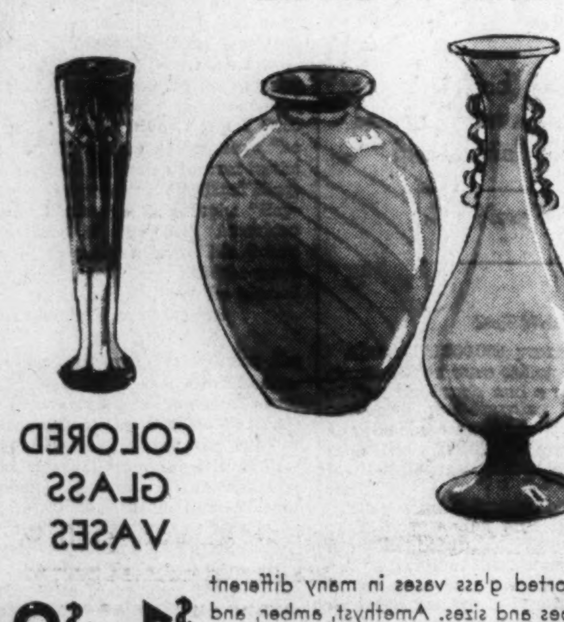
SUMMER LAMPS
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New and gay and colorful, for sun-porch or Summer home. Crackle-finish, composition base in cream-color striped in red, yellow, brown-and-yellow, green, or blue. Matching shades.
FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX



MODERN MADONNA
$10.50

One of the swank new box-framed pictures, extremely modern and decorative, to be found in the Shop of 1001 Gifts. Other things new and charming include hand-wrought aluminum, wooden lunch sets, vases, knickknacks, small furniture.
GIFT SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX



COLORED GLASS VASES
$1 and $2

Imported glass vases in many different shapes and sizes. Amethyst, amber, and blue at $1. Ruby at $2. Other glass vases, 50c to $5.
GLASSWARE—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX



INDIVIDUALLY SELECTED COLORED ETCHINGS
$12.50

A splendid assortment in a great variety of shapes and sizes, with fine mats and gilt frames. Other etchings from $3.50 up.
PICTURES—FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Mail or phone orders filled—HUBbard 2700
Have wedding presents gift-wrapped

Toto Relieves Surplus in Spitz Puppies

Just because a man is a famous clown doesn't mean that he doesn't like little dogs just as much as the girl who generously allows herself to be shot out of a cannon. Mitzy and Ritzy, the puppies, have a good time, too.



By a Staff Photographer

Toto, Famous Clown, and Mitzy and Ritzy

It all started when the man came walking down Washington Street with two snow-white little puppies. Their names were Mitzy and Ritzy . . .

But because this piece might be somewhat slow in getting around to the point, maybe it should be said right off that it is supposed to be all about being kind to animals. You see, this is "Be Kind to Animals Week" and is, consequently, more important, everyone will agree, than, say, "eat more avocados week" or even "national don't slice the ping-pong ball week" or some such other week that it may also be. What with all the "weeks" they'll soon be doing something to the years, and such nice years, too . . .

But to get back to "Be Kind to Animals Week"—which is a real pleasure—you should know that there was quite a bit doing on Washington Street today.

He Had Too Many Puppies

It all started when James V. Henry, who lives on Valentine Street, came along with the puppies and Miss Margaret Brooks, who is a very unusual young lady because she goes around being shot out of cannons—but that is another story—saw them and made all that sort of gurgling sounds that young ladies are supposed to make when they are well pleased, and the funny noises—which no plain reporter could hope to describe—attracted Toto, the famous clown.

Now, it isn't very important but maybe you'd like to know that Mr. Henry likes puppies very much and is a good example for those who would be kind to animals, but just recently he found himself the possessor of eight romping Spitz puppies, which he decided are far too many Spitz puppies, so he set off to find good homes for two of them, Mitzy and Ritzy, and that is how it happened that he was walking along Washington Street.

Being fired from cannons is quite strenuous and Miss Brooks had just stepped out for a breath of air when she spied the puppies, and then came Toto.

Washington Street Had a Laugh

Washington Street has seen some funny things in all the days since John Alden and Priscilla—but that also is another story. But Washington Street has never seen anything more funny than two puppies, a girl who says she enjoys being shot from cannons and Toto the clown. Broad smiles wreathed its face—not to say that Washington Street ever scowls—and it gathered around to watch the fun. And fun it was, too, for about 20 minutes. In one doorway and out the other with Toto diving into his ridiculously small automobile with two barking pups at his heels, and Miss Brooks all over the place like she had been propelled from 100 cannons instead of only one.

Lots of little boys and girls appeared as if from nowhere, just as they will when puppies, Miss Brooks and Toto are around.

Oddly enough, it was Toto, the "International clown, who has played for Kings, also Queens, who injected the serious note into the scene. It came while he was teaching Mitzy to shake hands.

Taught Lions, But Kindly

"My mother," he reminisced, "was a trainer of lions; my father a trainer of dogs. They taught by love, not by fear. That is why I think kindly of animals; but with some it is not so.

"Today I notice your Governor Curley proclaims a 'Be Kind to Animals Week,' and I think that is very good.

"It is so very easy to be kind to such little puppies as these, but do we notice the tired horses on the street, the many animals so needlessly kept in cages? There are many animals that need kindness."

"Five minutes until curtain," boomed a genial stage manager from the R. K. O. doorway.

"I've got to get in the cannon," breathlessly exclaimed Miss Brooks.

"And I into my long shoes," sighed Toto. "Goodby little Mitzy and Ritzy."

And Washington Street had something else to remember.

Broom-Corn Crop Pays Where Staples Are Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina farmers have found new means of livelihood to replace those which have become unprofitable during the depression, a survey conducted by ERA officials reveals. A family living in Beaufort County, for example, found that the staple crops of their section, that is, corn and soybeans, would not make a living for them.

They recalled that some broom-making equipment had been bequeathed to the family by an uncle, who learned the broom-making trade at the State School for the Blind in Raleigh in 1895. The family planted one acre of broom corn and 29 acres of maize and soybeans. The sum of $25 constituted all the returns from the 29 acres devoted to the maize and beans, while the one acre planted to broom corn brought $80. In 1933 and 1934 the entire acreage on that particular tract was given over to broom corn, resulting in returns aggregating $1100.

Terrace Projects Check Soil Erosion On 50,000 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Erosion control terraces—sufficient in length to span the United States—have been completed on various projects throughout the country, according to statistics compiled by Director H. H. Bennett.

Of this total, one-tenth has been promulgated in the South Tyger River basin, Dr. T. S. Buie, regional director, points out in a report. He notes that 50,000 acres have been terraced on all projects, with the necessary work averaging 370 feet of terracing per acre. The terracing has been supplemented with 38,971 outlet structures, having almost 350,000 feet of artificial and natural channelways for conducting run-off water safely to protected ground, which are regarded as an indispensable part of any terracing program.

Much land is described as not adapted to terracing; in many instances vegetable methods of erosion control, such as strip-cropping and revegetation of denuded slopes, are more effective, and at the same time less expensive.

Most of the labor for terrace construction is furnished by the cooperating farmer. Terracing is explained as varying with land conditions. For example, in Spencer, W. Va., virtually no terracing whatever has been found necessary, while more than 690 miles of terracing has been completed at Corday, Ark.

Opponents Raise Free Speech Cry

(Continued from Page 1)

stand that such an oath might justly be required of teachers, since it was a necessary part of induction into public office, the army, the navy and other functions of public service.

American History Placed Ahead of Loyalty Oath For Connecticut Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9—Connecticut has decided that its school teachers can be trusted without an oath of loyalty, but is inclined to think they should give more attention to the teaching of American history and government than they do.

On unfavorable reports of its Education Committee, with committee members unanimous on the subject, the Assembly has turned down a half dozen bills requiring special oaths from teachers, and in some cases school janitors, in asserting their loyalty to the Constitution.

Well on its way to passage, however, is a bill making the teaching of American history, government and the Constitution required in both public and private high schools.

Veterans Divided

War veterans' organizations, professing a fear of seditious doctrine in the schools, were behind both projects, but it was the American Legion which sponsored the compulsory history bill and the Veterans of Foreign Wars which sought the oath of loyalty. There was support from the Daughters of the American Revolution for the history bill.

Both were opposed by professional educators, and the oath of loyalty bills aroused also the ministry and the college students. Gilbert H. Clee, senior at Wesleyan University and son of Speaker Leslie Clee of the New Jersey House of Representatives, made one of the most telling pleas against the oath of loyalty legislation.

"Studying forms of foreign governments does not mean that we will adopt them," he said, "and this government of ours is not so weak that we must use communistic and Fascist practices to uphold it."

Wesleyan recently was listed by Hamilton Fish as one of the college centers of radical sentiment, but that claim brought both smiles and indignant denials at the college.

Freedom on Studies

History now is compulsory in the elementary schools and the bill approved by the committee and now ready for action in the Senate extends it to the secondary schools. The equivalent of a one-year course in the three related subjects of history, government and the Constitution, would be required.

The professional educators opposed it principally on the ground that the curriculum should be left to the school authorities and then won a concession in being allowed to spread the year of teaching over the entire high school course instead of concentrating it in one year.

Senate Chairman Henry M. Bradley Jr., of the Education Committee is an amateur historian, and an authority on the history of Connecticut. He introduced this bill and gave it his strong personal support. It is considered certain of adoption in its present form.

Home-Built Radiocast Outfit Put in School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A complete radio broadcasting system has been installed in the state consolidated high school at Franklin, in Macon county, North Carolina. Although electrical manufacturing concerns offer equipment for such systems, the parts used in this particular one were made at home, being designed by G. L. Houk, superintendent of the school, and installed by him, with the help of students. The total cost was about $160.

Through the use of this system, announcements, programs, information of various kinds and instructions are broadcast to twenty-four rooms. The miniature broadcasting station is located in one end of the superintendent's office. The central equipment is attached to a homemade framework of boards and is topped by a radio tuning set, by which any ordinary radio program may be received and rebroadcast throughout the building or to such rooms as may be chosen.

There is a switchboard through which programs are governed or restricted, as the case may be. By use of a certain switch, for example, programs may be turned off and announcements sent to the rooms instead. If a program comes in that is not adapted to children of certain ages or classes, these are withheld and other programs sent.

No Road Fatalities In State for Week End

FRANK A. GOODWIN, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today issued a statement noting an unusual record over the last week end. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, not one fatality from automobiles on the highways of Massachusetts was recorded at the registry. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of the previous week end there were 8 persons killed in automobile accidents. During the week end before that, 9 persons were killed on the highways of the State. It is not remembered at the registry when there was another week end during which there were no fatalities from automobiles on the highways.

Alabama New Deal Legislation Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Legislature has recessed until March 19, after passing new-deal measures predicted to bring the State $88,000,000 from Uncle Sam. The bills, 12 in number, provide for the creation of boards and corporations to engage in the sale and distribution of electric energy to urban and rural residents, to furnish telephone, gas and water works service, to build bridges, to clear slum districts and to erect model houses.

With these measures tucked under his arm, Gov. Bibb Graves recently went to Washington to ask for Alabama's share of the $4,880,000,000 work relief fund now before Congress.

Included in the legislation were a bill empowering the Governor to discharge any appointive state official without stated cause; a bill authorizing the Governor to parole convicts in misdemeanor cases without payment of court cost; a bill removing the Tennessee Valley Authority from the jurisdiction of the State Public Service Commission; and a bill granting power to the Governor to refinance the State's bond issue of $16,890,000.

The Legislature by an almost unanimous vote passed a bill, introduced at the request of the national Administration, creating a rural electrification authority of Alabama. Its purpose will be to "promote and encourage the fullest possible use of electric energy in the State, at the lowest cost consistent with sound economy and prudent management." The authority will have power to issue bonds and borrow money.

Allis-Chalmers Gets Award

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has been awarded a contract for installing a generator at the Columbus (Neb.) power house on a bid of $411,000. The project is part of the Loup River federal program.

Non-Aggression Pact Offered by Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

must get together to play its part and devise the means whereby this great end can be achieved."

But, he added: "Collective security is a difficult subject. We cannot tell what form it may take."

Mr. Baldwin wasn't present at either cabinet meeting yesterday—a fact which is held to indicate that no important decisions were taken. The reason is understood to be that though some ministers believe Britain should take its courage in both hands and pledge itself to aid the victim of aggression anywhere in Europe, others hold that public opinion wouldn't stand for further British commitments on the side of maintaining peace.

Can He Find Way?

The question which the diplomatic world is now asking itself is whether the Prime Minister's genius for finding formulae will be equal to the task of reconciling the opposing viewpoints of Britain, France and Italy at Stresa, and devising a system which gives France, Italy, Russia and other nations a sense of security, preserves Britain's liberty of action to decide any future case of aggression on its merits and leaves the door open for Germany, as Article XIX of the League Covenant provides for redress of the remaining Versailles grievances.

Article XIX of the League of Nations Covenant reads as follows: "The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

Premier Flandin Decides to Attend Stresa Conference

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin decided today he would lead the French delegation to the tri-partite conference at Stresa Thursday.

Premier Flandin's decision means that the heads of three governments will meet about the conference table to deliberate on means of insuring European peace and the security of their nations.

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy will preside as host. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald decided yesterday to accompany Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, after it became known that Anthony Eden, Great Britain's traveling peace emissary, would be prevented from attending.

M. Flandin decided to go to Stresa at a conference with Foreign Minister Pierre Laval after he had learned of Mr. MacDonald's intention to participate in the discussions.

The Premier's plan to lead the French delegation will be announced officially at a Cabinet meeting this afternoon.

Byrd Reaches Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 9 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd arrived here today on his way back to the United States from Antarctica.

Rhode Island Enjoys Rate Cut

* * *

Nov. 11 Established Legal Holiday in State—Measure Bans Night Factory Work for Women

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9—Reductions ranging from six cents to 21 cents off the monthly electric bill are delighting residents here. Only the fact that reductions were expected on a greater scale, tempered the elation of some.

Gov. Theodore F. Green, who announced the reductions, said that negotiations for more cuts will continue. He has sponsored the conferences with officials, which have led to the present lower rates. These represent a per capita reduction for the whole State of 8 per cent. Total savings of $469,885 are indicated.

Under the new rates for the Narragansett Electric Company's consumers, bills that are 50 cents a month at present will continue at that price. On bills from 50 cents to $2.45 a month, the saving will be 6½ cents a month. Bills ranging from $2.45 to $4.40, under present rates, will be reduced 6½ cents to 21½ cents, depending on how much current is used.

All bills of more than $4.40 under the old rates will be reduced 21½ cents, regardless of the amount of current consumed.

Small business concerns in Providence will also benefit. The old schedule called for a 50-cent investment charge and 6½ cents for each 1800 kilowatt hours consumed. The new schedule keeps the 50-cent fee, but reduces the current charge to an even 6 cents.

There were other aspects to the Rhode Island power picture. Walter E. O'Hara, race track and textile mill owner, has filed a petition for a license to manufacture and distribute electric power. His request is still pending before the State Board of Public Utilities, but he owns the huge former Manville-Jencks textile plant in Pawtucket, together with some electric generators, so is believed to be ready to start should he be given permission. He insists he can sell electricity for 50 per cent less, despite the reductions.

In the meantime, there is some legislative support for a bill that would allow Pawtucket to erect its own $5,000,000 power plant.

* * *

Rhode Island has become thoroughly holiday-conscious.

Over Governor Green's veto, the Legislature passed a measure making Armistice Day, Nov. 11, a full legal holiday. Now other bills are under consideration for making Columbus Day and New Year's Day legal holidays.

There is strong lobbying for both proposals, but Governor Green has said he will veto them if passed.

Women are scheduled for Senate attention this week. One proposal they will consider prohibits night work in industry for women and children. It also provides pensions for widows and orphans of firemen whose fatalities resulted in line of duty. The second measure is known as the "teachers bill" and provides permanent employment for teachers who have served three years or more, except for dismissal on charges following a hearing.

Teachers and Parent-Teacher groups in the State have actively supported this measure, and its early passage is expected.

Modern Change Found To Set Scholar Adrift

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Modern change is so rapid "that a Ph. D. from Columbia or Harvard can become a hopeless dodo in 15 or 20 years," Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, said yesterday.

The moral as well as the educational aspect of the problem was noted by Dr. Johnson in a talk before 50 young men and women at a conference on "Trends in the Educational Activities of the Jewish Center," held under Y. M. H. A. auspices.

Progressive education has been placed more or less at sea, he said, in deploring "fast tempo induced by the depression." He contended that religious and educational groups must be the appraisers of social expedients and programs.

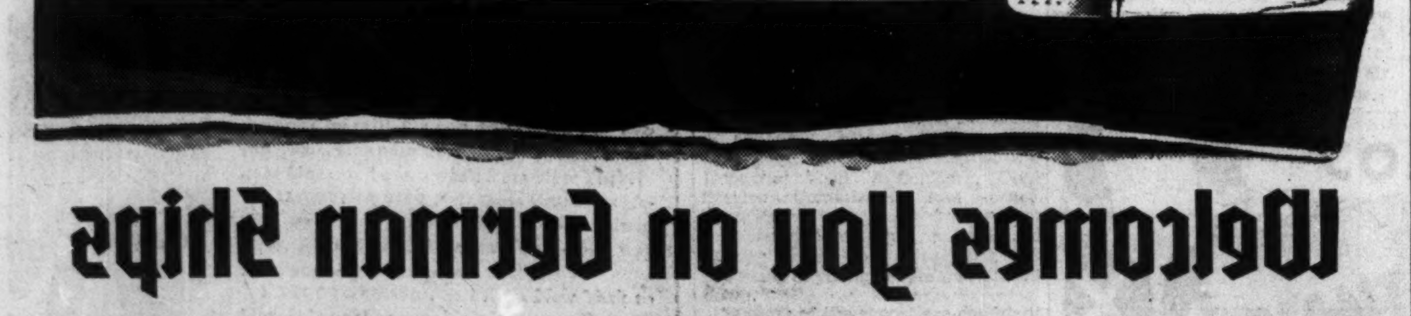
Exchange Membership Transfer

NEW YORK, April 9—Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $70,000. The previous transaction was at $69,000, on April 6.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH
PURE CANDIES
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AT THE FOUNTAINS
Cream Cheese and Jelly Sandwich and Coffee regular 25¢ 15¢
Pineapple Sundae regular 15¢ 10¢
Coffee Ice Cream Soda regular 15¢ 10¢
SPECIAL SANDWICH: Tuna Fish Salad—Sliced Egg Tomato—Lettuce—Mayonnaise regular 35¢ 20¢
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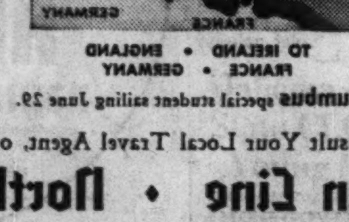
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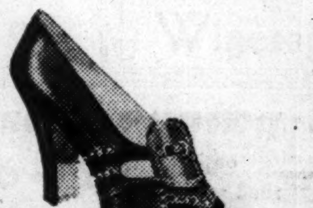
Already the Boardwalk at our door is as gay with Fashion as a basket of colored eggs. The surf sings "Happy Easter," and balmy, salted sunshine urges you to ride horseback on the sand, to golf, join the Palm Sunday-Easter Style Parade, or play its leisured observer from our lazy Ocean Decks.

Within the hotels, too, the holiday spirit is rampant. The lounges are abloom with bright spring flowers. The cheerful rooms, library, and sun rooms conspire to make the week relaxing, while special Easter entertainments unite to make it lively. Come down for Palm Sunday and stay the whole holiday week. Christian Science church in our block.

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'Gag' Rule Decision Left to President By House Leaders

Hesitate to Take Step in Face of Flood of Protests

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Democratic House leaders, unwilling to risk their prestige in an effort to force passage of the social security bill through unchanged under a "gag" rule unless it is absolutely necessary, decided to put the question directly up to President Roosevelt to decide.

Original plans called for a decision by the House Rules Committee. But the Ways and Means Committee, which drafted the bill, could not agree. In the meantime telegraph offices were flooded with telegrams, mostly from supporters of the Townsend old-age pension plan, asking members to vote against a "gag" rule.

By noon the opposition had become so aggressive and insistent that the leaders doubted their ability to put the "gag" over. They decided therefore to defer a decision until the President has been consulted personally on his return here.

The danger, from the Administration point of view, in letting the bill go in without a "gag" is twofold. It is a possibility that the Townsend group is numerically strong enough to write the Townsend plan into the bill in place of the far less expensive scheme provided. It would also be subjected to a Republican effort to remove the contributory old age pension feature on the ground that it would "impose a crushing burden upon industry and upon labor." The provision would put a 6 per cent tax on pay rolls, half to be borne by employer and half by employee.

The "gag" procedure was not without its defenders. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, telephoned House leaders and offered her assistance in putting the bill through in its present form. Other groups within the Administration which have been instrumental in drafting the social security program were also disposed to favor making passage of the present bill a party policy. The President will have to choose between this desire from within the Administration and the apprehensions of his House leaders.

The Ways and Means Committee submitted its report on the measure to the House over the week end. In it the Democratic majority recommended its passage at this session as a "forward looking" bill which "makes a beginning toward economic security which has been long overdue."

"This beginning," the report continued, "is made along lines which are in accord with our American institutions and traditions. It is not class legislation, but a measure which will benefit the entire public. While humanely providing for those in distress, it does not proceed upon the destructive theory that the citizens should look to the Government for everything. On the contrary, it seeks to reduce dependency and to encourage thrift and self-support."

The majority further pointed out that "of all major countries the United States is the last to give serious consideration to a comprehensive system of social insurance and related measures for economic security."

The Republican minority favored old-age pension of the noncontributory type for the needy—that is, pensions paid out of government income—but protested against the mandatory pension system based on a pay-roll tax as being unconstitutional and as constituting a "crushing blow" to industry and labor.

Man Wins Prize For Best Kitchen

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ALTHOUGH some 20,000 enthusiastic women entered for the £1000 national competition for the best plan of a modern labor-saving kitchen, the prize has been carried off by a man.

The man is Mr. Anthony Trew, a retired architect. The competition was organized by the British Commercial Gas Association.

Mr. Trew planned his prize-winning kitchen by making cardboard scale models of several ideas and selecting the best one to enter in the competition.

Marvin R. Higgins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 8—Marvin R. Higgins, who passed on here recently, was widely known throughout California as a businessman and lawyer of high repute as well as a philanthropist.

In moderate circumstances as a young man, he applied his gifts and energy to tasks in hand and rapidly rose to become one of the leading attorneys at law in the State, secretary to a Governor, director of various business establishments and chairman of the board of directors in one of the West's most extensive industrial enterprises. He was the first Potentate of the Shrine in Los Angeles.

Some eighteen years ago, after a serious illness that lasted for 2½ years, Mr. Higgins was healed through studying Christian Science and became a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. In gratitude for his healing he offered to make a generous contribution to a plan for establishment of the Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast. The Christian Science Board of Directors accepted his offer. Later he was made a member of the committee which took initial steps toward establishing this activity of the movement.

When the building was completed in 1930, Mr. Higgins served for a year as one of the trustees, after which the trusteeship was taken over by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church. In this change in the plan of operation, he witnessed fruition of a great undertaking in which he played an important part.

Property Redemption Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Installment plan redemption of property lost to the State because of nonpayment of taxes will be recommended to the Legislature by the legislative recess committee on ad valorem taxation. Chairman John Chichester said the plan would be advanced from a "humanitarian" standpoint and for the purpose of placing the land back on the tax books.

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A Man in the News



Oswald N. Knauth
New Head of New York City's Relief Administration

Knauth Brings Common Sense to Huge Relief Job

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—"I bring to this job nothing but horse sense," said Oswald W. Knauth, businessman and unknown as a public figure heretofore, to whom has just fallen one of the biggest jobs in the country—that of super-administrator of New York City's $224,000,000 yearly emergency unemployment relief budget.

That is a great deal of taxpayers' cash, and Mr. Knauth is expected to watch over the outgo with the businesslike eye of the economist. His problem is made all the more complex by having become the particular football which the Tammany opposition at City Hall is now engaged in kicking around to the tune of inquiry findings purporting to show that millions of dollars are being wasted yearly through lax policies and mismanagement.

It is a big job even as administrative posts go in a country where gigantic responsibilities for executives are not unusual. Mr. Knauth has had experience with this sort of thing, however, as a member of the governing body of R. H. Macy and Company, one of the leading department store organizations in the United States.

Fresh Viewpoint

While he comes to his relief work "cold" in so far as knowing all about the personalities involved in the current controversy and sensational charges and counter-charges that have drawn national attention to the relief problem here, he is a firm believer with Josh Billings that "tain't what you don't know that hurts; it's knowing so much that ain't so."

Mr. Knauth was on a sea voyage with his family in all the weeks that the city has been rent and riven over exposures by the aldermanic inquiry committee, which has made headlines about relief millions being lavished upon such "white collar" projects as the making of "boondoggles," the furthering of university research abstrusities, eurythmic dancing, the study of the safety-pin of the ancients and other alleged evidence of wholesale waste and inefficiency. The resignation of Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson has been demanded, and a state-wide exposure of relief administration practices clamored for, while supporters of the relief administration insist that the findings are a deliberate "distortion" for political purposes.

Altogether it had come to look as though the city's 1,260,000 destitute would be ground between the upper and nether millstones when Mr. Knauth returned home last week and found the big job of oiling the troubled waters looking for him.

Mayor's Search Ended

Mayor LaGuardia had been on the hunt for a relief co-ordinator for months—had even approached experts in the federal service in Washington to take over the business management of a bureau that has 10,000 employees in the home relief division and 100,000 in the works division. Mr. Knauth was introduced to him and showed he was a man not much interested in theories, but strong on common sense and "horse sense" as a means of getting things done. By Saturday morning the Mayor had invited him onto the pay roll, convinced that it was a case of the man, the job, and the time, all together.

"Are you going to be a tsar?" reporters asked Mr. Knauth.

"I'm going to see relief run right; it will depend on how much dictatorship that will need," he replied. "I have no political ambition. All I know about social work is that there are men and women in great distress and undernourished children, and that somehow they have got to be helped.

"When this organization is completed, when the taxpayers are getting horse-sense efficiency, while those in need are being served, I shall be through."

Unemployed Youth Program Is Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

school and college graduates between the ages of 18 and 29 are estimated to be without jobs. For high school graduates, the percentage is 36.2 per cent; for college graduates, 35 per cent.

The budget for the proposed program would be as follows: junior work and emergency education division, $85,370,000; junior selection and referral services, $2,500,000; scholarship aid, $8,100,000; and apprentice training committee, $30,000.

The work program would include at least one or two experimental camps, along the lines of the transient service camp at Fort Eustis, to afford a wider variety of work experience than is now available in the CCC reforestation camps. An allotment of $1,000,000 is recommended for this activity, which would provide for about 1000 young people.

Advisory Committee

An advisory committee would be appointed to co-ordinate the youth program, representing the United States employment service, the office of education, emergency conservation work, extension service of the Department of Agriculture, Civil Service Commission and other agencies.

A suggestion that a separate agency be set up to deal with the problems of young people was turned down.

Writers of the report are confident that the tremendous loss of human capacities at the age when it is most serious from the point of view of character development can be prevented in part, if work and educational projects are provided, which will "keep young people in their home communities and in the current of opportunities for finding regular jobs."

Alabama Provides State CCC Camp For Young Married Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Rural Rehabilitation is establishing in Coffee County a CCC camp for 410 young married men under the age of 25 and at the end of six months, if they are found to be deserving of further help, they will be given a chance to become self-supporting home-owners.

The plan was announced jointly by Thad Holt, state relief administrator, and Gov. Bibb Graves, the latter describing the young married man, not eligible for the Federal Government's conservation camps, as "the man who was almost forgotten by the New Deal."

The 410 men will be selected from 21 south Alabama counties and concentrated in a camp for work in connection with a huge homestead subsistence program already projected in Coffee County. They will be paid $20 per month—$5 for spending money and $15 to be sent to their families.

"If they make good for six months we will give them 40 acres, with a house, farm equipment, and stock," Governor Graves said. "They will have 15 years to pay the approximately $1250 cost of each homestead project."

Curley Is Accused of Prison Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

official had sought the transfer of Morris Cohen, a kidnaper serving a 17 to 25-year sentence from Charlestown to Norfolk.

Resignation Not Forced

Yet he insisted that his resignation was not the result of refusing to allow the transfer. The resignation was entirely in regard "to a matter of principle, that of whether the Governor should interfere politically with the operation of the department of correction."

Political interference regarding transfer is entirely a routine affair, he said. The commissioner of correction has to contend with such activities at all times, and it is necessarily a part of his work.

Dr. Bronner depicted the Judge Baker Foundation as completely at odds with the Governor over the crime prevention bureau, saying the foundation pleaded with the Governor not to abolish it. He further backed Mr. Lyman in his contention that the department of correction, like those of welfare, education, and mental diseases, should be kept entirely free from politics.

Trying to Ape Long

"The more Governor Curley mixes politics with the department of correction the worse our penal system will become," he declared. "The Governor is attempting to emulate Huey Long by dictating throughout the State House who shall and who shall not be employed."

Frank Loveland, director of the crime prevention bureau, who will walk out with Mr. Lyman, contended that transfer of the bureau's work to the parole board will prevent prisons from obtaining case information when needed. The board, he pointed out, will be interested mainly in parole and will start its investigation only a short time before prisoners are ready for parole. The prisons thus will have no case histories to aid them in selecting men to be transferred to Norfolk. It will defeat the entire purpose of the work.

Kidnaper Convicted

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 9 (AP)—Joseph Edward Perdue, of Morganfield, Ky., was convicted yesterday in Federal Court in connection with the kidnaping of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan B. Hammack, of Morganfield, and was sentenced to serve 15 years in prison. G. L. Drury, attorney of Morganfield who represented Perdue, claimed that the youth committed the kidnaping while intoxicated.

Baillie Heads United Press

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The election of Hugh Baillie as president of the United Press Associations was announced today. Mr. Baillie, former executive vice-president of the organization, succeeds Karl A. Bickel, who has been president of the United Press since 1923. Mr. Bickel will continue as a director.

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Hopkins Urges Freedom of Study For U. S. Colleges

Dartmouth Head Says All Forms of Government Should Be Discussed

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—An emphatic assertion that freedom to discuss and study all forms of government should be preserved in American colleges came today from Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College.

Dr. Hopkins came here to make an address to alumni last night in which he called for preservation of democracy and said: "Thank God dictatorship has not come to the United States."

Declaring that he would be willing to have Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini lecture at Dartmouth, he explained that a knowledge of other points of view and of what is going on in other parts of the world is necessary for a comprehension of social values.

That Is Democracy

"That is Americanism," he said, "that is democracy, and we are going to keep it despite any political pressure or what Mr. Hearst (William Randolph Hearst, publisher) or anyone else tries to do."

"There is no Red menace in American colleges," he told reporters. "But there is no reason why Communism and Fascism should not be studied and analyzed in our higher institutions of learning.

"The quickest way to eliminate Americanism is by curtailing knowledge and speech. You can't go too strongly in quoting me on that.

"Why, I would welcome an opportunity to have Stalin, Hitler or Mussolini speak at Dartmouth."

"What about Huey Long?" he was asked.

"Yes, we'd even have Huey Long. You often run afoul of something unpleasant in being consistent in these theories," he said with a laugh.

The Brain Trust

Dr. Hopkins also spoke of the "decline in the prestige" of the brain trust.

"As I understand it, they were mainly specialists or technical men," he said. "A college professor in government usually should be a staff officer, not an administrator. Whether the members of the brain trust were effective in their special fields I don't know."

"What about an international conflict?" was another question.

"War in Europe may come any minute?" the educator said. "I don't think anyone wants war, but the various nations over there have the armaments and when that condition occurs someone usually likes to try the weapons out."

"Should the United States increase its army and navy?"

"It would be a great misfortune if the United States should try to arm itself commensurate with other countries. Practically, though, we should have some defensive strength in case of trouble."

Lehman Seeks Cash To Probe Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9—With only two utility companies having paid bills presented by the Public Service Commission for investigations ordered by the commission under authority of a law of last year, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today asked the Legislature for an appropriation of $300,000 to carry on the work.

The two companies that have paid are the New York Telephone Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Other companies have paid a little on account, however, and still others have gone to the courts.

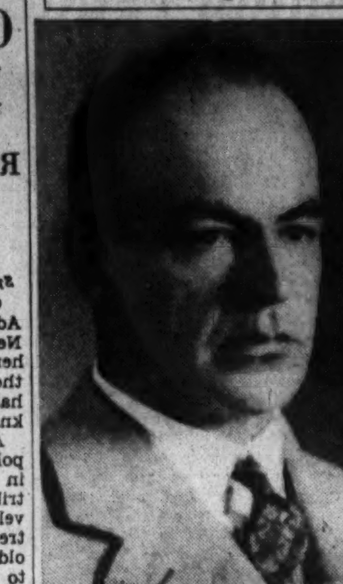
The law provided for a revolving fund of not more than one half of 1 per cent in any year for any utility. The constitutionality of this law is now before the Appellate Division and is expected to reach the Court of Appeals. Meanwhile the commission is spending $35,000 a month on this work.

Japanese Imports Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The General Assembly has passed a resolution asking the Congress of the United States to enact legislation curtailing the importation from Japan of cotton textile merchandise. The resolution was drawn up at the suggestion of the High Point Chamber of Commerce. It was pointed out that increasing competition of Japan constitutes a definite threat to the textile industry of the United States.

College Leader



Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins
President of Dartmouth

Record Force Masses Against Smuggling

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9 (AP)—A massed drive against liquor smugglers operating along the Rhode Island and Massachusetts shore was planned today as 14 customs officers from the Canadian border were transferred to the jurisdiction of this district.

Not even during prohibition was there any such force of officers bent on breaking up the smugglers, who have been running imported liquors into the country at favorite spots along the ocean front from Narragansett to Buzzards Bays.

Joseph J. Cunningham, new collector of the port; Robert W. Coyne of the alcoholic tax unit at Boston; Chief Investigator Michael A. O'Brien of the Rhode Island unit, and the local and imported customs agents attended a conference at the custom house here today to map out the antismuggling drive and discuss known "drops" and hideaways for rum-running parties.

Inauguration Arranged For Popocatepetl Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The new road being constructed from the town of Amecameca to the immediate zone around the snow-capped peak of Popocatepetl will be opened in June, and its inauguration will be one of the features of the Rotary and Lions Clubs' conventions.

Work on the road had been delayed for a while because of right-of-way problems through some of the "ejidos" (community land grants) in the region, but the work has now been resumed, and it is predicted that the highway will be one of the most interesting scenically for tourists in Mexico.

Career of Ochs Greatly Enriched Newspaper World

Roosevelt Joins in Paying Tribute to Publisher of New York Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 9—Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, who passed on here yesterday, had been active in the newspaper world for more than half a century, and is also widely known as a philanthropist.

Among the many business and political leaders in this country and in others who joined in paying tribute to him, was President Roosevelt who said: "I am deeply distressed to learn of the passing of my old friend. His great contribution to journalism and to good citizenship will always be remembered."

The journalistic policies which Mr. Ochs applied to the New York Times when he became its publisher in 1896, he had already put into practice in the Chattanooga Times which he acquired in 1878 and of which he was still the publisher. His slogan "All the news that's fit to print" has become internationally known.

For some years Mr. Ochs was also publisher of the Philadelphia Times, which he acquired in 1901. But after combining it with the Public Ledger he sold the paper to Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

Outside of his own enterprises, he was particularly interested in the development of the Associated Press, of which he was one of the incorporators when it was chartered in New York after moving from Illinois in 1900. He was its first treasurer and has continued since then as a member of the board of directors. In 1890 he had organized the Southern Associated Press.

Although his own formal education did not go beyond grammar school studies, he held honorary degrees conferred by Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, New York University, Lincoln Memorial University and the University of Chattanooga.

Of the many charities to which he gave his support one of the most widely known was the annual appeal through the New York Times at Christmas for the "Hundred Neediest Cases" in the city.

In Chattanooga he originated and supported various park projects and erected a $400,000 temple for Mizpah Congregation in memory of his parents.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858, Adolph S. Ochs attended school in Knoxville, Tenn., where he also worked as a carrier boy on the Daily Chronicle, and later as a printer for the Courier-Journal and the Daily Tribune.

One of the honors which Mr. Ochs prized most highly was the Gold Medal of the National Institute of Social Science which was presented to him in 1927 "for maintaining and promoting high standards of journalism."

Move to Abolish Processing Tax On Textiles Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

the industry there should be a 10 per cent raise in wages throughout. This wage increase, he held, would add only 3 1-3 per cent to costs, while removal of the tax would cut costs by an average of 10 per cent, leaving the industy with a net cost reduction of 6 2-3 per cent.

This reduction in costs, he contended, would make all the difference between profits and the present condition of operation in the field of diminishing returns.

Unanimously in Favor

Speaking about NRA, Mr. Kendall said that the 52 members of the Business Advisory and Planning Council are unanimously in favor of extension of the act with certain modifications which he believed are included for the most part in the tentative Harrison bill, now before the committee for consideration. He stressed the necessity of a prohibition against modification of codes by executive authority without the approval of an industry.

Following Mr. Kimball, Dr. John A. Ryan, a member of the industrial appeals board testified that in hearings on complaints involving between 45 and 50 codes there had been practically no complaints of oppression by monopoly on the part of the "little fellow." On the contrary, he said that the great majority of complaints from the small operator had been against the minimum wages. The complaint, he said, "has almost universally been 'we can't pay the minimum wages.'"

The next witness, Charles E. Sands, who represented the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, testified to great benefits to hotel and restaurant labor codes and strongly recommended continuance of the code system. He said that before the codes employees in restaurants had often been worked over 100 hours a week, that hours are now 54 for men and 48 for women, and that there has been a significant increase in employment as a result.

Oberammergau Plans To Honor Composer

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—A monument to Rochus Dedler, the composer of the music of the famous Passion Play, will be unveiled by the Oberammergau Municipal Council this coming summer.

The monument is to be set up in Munich-Oberföhring where Dedler passed on in 1820. The monument will be the work of Wilhelm Lechner, whose model was chosen in open competition among the sculptors of Oberammergau.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES Inc.
NRA CODE


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Strike up the band ... salad time is here! Your Finast Store brings you the freshest of vegetables - the crispest of salad greens and the most perfect fruits to give your salads a jaunty air. And Finast Mayonnaise - on sale this week - makes it complete.
Finast Mayonnaise is made with the finest ingredients possible. Selected Eggs give it its wonderful body and flavor.

MAYONNAISE Finast - Made in Our Own Sunlight Kitchen — Pint Jar 23c — 2 8 oz Jars 25c
BACON Sliced — Sugar Cured — Rindless — Lb 33c
EGGS All New Arrivals — Every Egg Guaranteed — Henfield Brand — Doz 27c
CHEESE Mild — Whole Milk Variety — Lb 21c
Iceberg Lettuce 2 Heads 15c
Tomatoes Extra Fancy Red Ripe 2 Lbs 29c
Cucumbers Native Hothouse 2 For 25c
Bananas Extra Fancy MeloRipe 4 Lbs 23c
Oranges Large Size Sunkist California Doz 39c
Winesap Apples 4 Lbs 19c

Spring House Cleaning Suggestions
P & G SOAP White Naptha 6 Bars 21c
KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP 5 Bars 19c
Chipso Flakes or Granules Lge Pkg 18c
Gold Dust Lge Pkg 17c
Super Suds 2 Lge Pkgs 17c
Soap Flakes 5 Lb Box 29c
Oxydol 1c Sale - Buy a large pkg for regular price 23c and get 1 small pkg valued at 9c for only 1c - a 32c value — Both for 24c

OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY Flour 24½ Lb Bag 81c
FINAST BREAD Flour 24½ Lb Bag 85c
FINAST PRUNES EXTRA LARGE 30-40 SIZE 2 Lb Pkgs 23c
BAKER'S COCOA IDEAL FOR BREAKFAST 2 ½ Lb Tins 19c
B&M BAKED BEANS 2 28 oz Tins 29c
DILL PICKLES Firm - Crisp Quart Jar 15c
SEALDSWEET Grapefruit Juice 3 No 2 Tins 25c
GERBER'S FOODS STRAINED VEGETABLES 3 4½ oz Tins 27c
WHITE SPRAY QUICK COOK Rolled Oats Big 3 Lb Pkg 17c
KEMP'S TOMATO JUICE 2 13 oz Tins 15c
PILLSBURY'S BRAN Pkg 16c
DOGGIE DINNER Doz Tins 89c — 3 1 Lb Tins 23c
BOSCO THE MILK AMPLIFIER - DELICIOUS CHOCOLATE MALT FLAVORED SYRUP 12 oz Jar 27c

WHOLE MILK BREAD
What a big difference pure creamery butter and whole milk make in this new loaf. Big 1¼ Lb Loaf 9c
SkyflakeWafers Uneeda Baker's Crisp Fresh Baked 1 Lb Pkg 19c
N.B.C. Fig Bars 2 Lbs Bulk 25c
Educator Crax Delicious Crackers for Soups or Salads 1 Lb Pkg 19c
Grahams 2 Lb Ctn 21c - Sodas 2 Lb Ctn 19c
Gorton's Clam CHOWDER Just Add Milk — Heat and Serve 17 oz Tin 19c
Finast No-Bone CODFISH Choicest Quality White Salted 1 Lb Box 23c
TOILET SOAPS
PALMOLIVE The Pure Palm Oil Toilet Soap 3 Bars 13c
Woodbury's A High Grade Facial Soap 3 Bars 25c
BUFFET FRUITS Apricots Cherries Pears Peaches Fruits for Salad Raspberries Pineapple Tidbits or Crushed 3 8 oz TINS 23c
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Passport Curb on Traffickers In Drugs Urged by Committee Of League to End Border Leaks

China Introduces More Severe Penalties for Illicit Trade—Bulgaria Acts Against Imports of Acid Used to Make Heroin

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Stricter passport rules against traffickers in drugs across international boundaries was urged at the recent meeting of the Central Opium Board.

This recommendation followed a progress report noting substantial gains against the drug trade in China and Bulgaria, but exposing abuses that still call for drastic action.

Recently it was shown that China had introduced severe penalties, even including capital punishment, for illicit making and trading in drugs, while addicts are compulsorily treated in special institutions.

Gradual Restriction

In its last report the Opium Advisory Committee pointed out that, as regards opium, the system of absolute prohibition had not given satisfactory results, and is replaced by a method of gradual restriction, with a view to abolition within a specified period of six years, of poppy cultivation and of the use of opium throughout China.

It is useless, however, to ignore that there is still a disquieting development of the clandestine manufacture of drugs in China and in the foreign concessions, settlements and leased territories, and also the persistent importation at Shanghai of acid acetic anhydride, used for the manufacture of heroin.

Special attention has been directed to Bulgaria where increased imports of acid acetic anhydride have been shown. Happily the Bulgarian Government acted promptly and vigorously, and it is hoped the menace of clandestine factories has been wiped out.

Passport Leaks

In these days of excessive passport formalities it is ironical to learn that the traffickers in drugs can move about freely from country to country. The governments are asked to refuse passports and visas to persons known to be engaged in this trade.

At the same time information is sought from the governments as to their special police engaged in fighting the drug trade. The governments are also asked for "an analysis of the illicit traffic in the country as a whole, setting forth the trend of the traffic, sources of supply and new methods employed by smugglers and traffickers, so that this information may facilitate the general examination of the illicit traffic, undertaken by the committee each year at its spring session."

Other questions calling for particular attention at this time are whether extradition is possible under the present laws in the different countries for offenses connected with drugs traffic; whether sufficient supervision is exercised in respect of Indian hemp and its preparations—a matter of great importance to certain countries, such as Egypt, and the inadvisability of according new licenses to factories unless it is shown that the existing factories are inadequate for legitimate production.

Resumption by China Of Manchurian Mails Helps Businessmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Foreign businessmen throughout China are benefiting from the prompt arrival of European mails through Manchuria under the special accord between Nanking and the unrecognized régime in Manchoukuo. The mails had been suspended since the Manchurian fighting of 1931-32.

Until the League of Nations ruled that postal agreements do not carry an implied recognition of Manchoukuo, China refused to permit its mails to pass through that area. Mails were delayed as much as two weeks coming through Vladivostok.

Nanking took the precaution of stating explicitly that the postal accord in no way implies recognition of the régime established by Japanese arms in the former North Eastern provinces.

The accord falls under the heading of technical arrangements, a classification which tends to widen the number of contacts an established state may legally make with an unrecognized one. The League made its ruling to guide its members who are bound by an obligation of nonrecognition toward Manchoukuo.

German Composers To Have Rest Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The castle in which lived Engelbert Humperdinck, the composer of "Hänsel und Gretel" and other well-known operas, is to be turned into a rest home for German composers or their widows. On May 1, 1935, Dr. Richard Strauss, as president of the Reich Chamber of Music, will officially inaugurate the new scheme.

The castle, which is near Coblenz, in the Rhineland, however, still remains the property of the Humperdinck family.

Reich Churches Decline Honors For Ludendorff

German Field Commander Refuses Hitler Title of Field Marshal

BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—Gen. Erich Ludendorff's open fight against Christianity caused the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Confessional Synod to decline to display flags today in honor of the General's 70th birthday, although Reichsführer Hitler himself ordered all government buildings to fly flags.

Herr Hitler's order read:

"With feelings of deep gratitude, the German people remember the imperishable achievement of its greatest field commander of the World War. Impressed by this sentiment and the national debt of gratitude, I, therefore, order all government buildings to be flagged April 9."

Spokesman for the Synod said they felt it would not be proper, no matter how much its members may admire General Ludendorff as a warrior and a strategist, for the churches to display flags in honor of a man who only three days ago wrote in The Ludendorff Semi-Monthly the declaration:

"The unification of the German people can never be achieved if international doctrines of any kind, not only economic and political, but also doctrines of faith are supreme for our people. It is essential that our people turn their backs on the foreign doctrine of Christianity which is being forced on infants and babes, but has already been sharply declined by millions of Germans."

Roman Catholics said they were incensed and hurt that in his message rejoicing over the resumption of conscription in Germany, General Ludendorff deemed it necessary to say: "We want to be freed, but not only against possible enemy neighbors but also against supernational powers that secretly are causing the disintegration of our people."

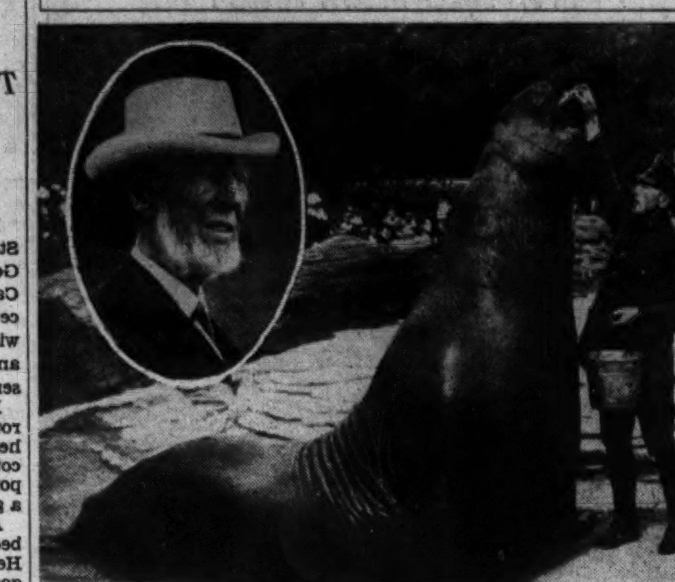
The "Katholisches Kirchenblatt" for the Diocese of Berlin recorded: "We know who is meant by the 'supernational powers' which according to Ludendorff are secretly undermining our people. We reject most sharply this mistaken word which deeply hurts every German Catholic."

Despite the official celebration, General Ludendorff will remain a "Field Commander" and will not be elevated to the rank of "Field Marshal."

The reason for this lack of promotion is General Ludendorff's own: He declined today to accept the title of Field Marshal, offered to him by Hitler's Government.

Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister of War, and Gen. Werner von Fritsch, Chief of Staff of the Army, started for Munich this afternoon personally to carry the greetings of the Reichswehr to General Ludendorff.

He Did More Than Start a Circus



Courtesy of Carl Hagenbeck's Tierpark, Hamburg

Hamburg Has Unusual Monument

Left—Feeding "Goliath," the Monster Sea Elephant, at the Hagenbeck Zoo in Stellingen, Near Hamburg. Inset—Carl Hagenbeck, Founder of the Famous Zoo and Circus Which Bears His Name.

Hagenbeck Freed Wild Beasts From Cages in Hamburg Park

There's a Nursery for the Smallest Animals, Kindergarten for the Youngsters and Older Ones Wander Pretty Much at Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG, Germany—In the Stellingen Animal Park near here Germany has a fitting monument to Carl Hagenbeck, a pioneer of last century of the movement to free wild animals in captivity from cages and place them in open spaces resembling their natural habitats.

Herr Hagenbeck's plans at first roused considerable opposition, but he is said to have gained much encouragement from his wife's support. At the age of 85 she still takes a great interest in the park.

A Monitor correspondent has just been shown round by a grandson of Herr Hagenbeck. Antelopes, wild goats and wild sheep disport themselves among rocks about 100 to 130 feet high; beyond a large pond—where proud cranes wade with dignity among hundreds of other birds—an African prairie is seen, on which zebras, gnus, elands, deer and such animals are grazing.

It is not necessary to cage even the "king of the beasts." Walking about the grounds the unprepared stranger stops amazed for just a few springs away in their rocky abode a group of lions are interestedly staring at the newcomers, with apparently no barrier between. Truly a novel, unexpected sight to come upon lions sprawling on a large tree trunk or pacing in the open just a short car ride from the commercial city of Hamburg. Safety ditches, partly filled with water, are ingeniously concealed.

Herr Hagenbeck's idea in training animals was kindness and Stellingen circus trainers are considered to be the best of their kind.

In spring, one may see the "nursery" where the young lions, bears, tigers, and hyenas all play together. The cubs have a lovely time—to the delight of all visitors, big and little. There is also an "animal kindergarten," where young sheep, pigs, goats, ponies, llamas and deer run together.

Herr Hagenbeck's Animal Park feels a link with the United States, since in Detroit, Mich., there is now a similar park for which the plans were submitted from here.



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Rates as low as $3.50

CLAUDE H. BENNETT, Gen. Mgr.

BELLEVUE STRATFORD

Franco-American Taxation Treaty Ratified at Last

American Companies Escape Threat of Having to Pay $120,000,000

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—France and the United States exchanged ratifications today of their long-pending treaty to end double taxation on American firms with branches in this country.

Ambassador Jesse I. Straus of the United States first affixed his signature to the document, then Foreign Minister Pierre Laval.

The treaty was signed April 27, 1932, but its ratification had been held up in the French parliament by legislators who considered it too favorable to the United States.

Ambassador Straus, completing the formalities, expressed pleasure that the lengthy negotiations had finally been concluded.

The treaty ends a threat that several American firms would be compelled to pay enormous amounts in back taxes. Cases on file alone represent claims of $120,000,000. Several of the companies had threatened to close their French branches unless the situation were rectified.

The treaty as ratified did not include the rider suggested in the French Senate two weeks ago which would have sought additional tax concessions for Frenchmen doing business in the United States.

The double taxation laws set aside by the Franco-American treaty placed assessments of 16 to 18 per cent on dividends resulting from the French operations of Foreign corporations. The regulations have not been enforced pending completion of the negotiations.

Among the United States corporations affected were the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, General Motors, Ford Motors, Guaranty Trust Company, National City Bank and Chase National Bank.

Charlotte, N. C., Lauded For Finance Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—City Manager J. B. Pridgen has made public a letter received from P. M. Benton, director of the finance division of the Federal Emergency of Public Works, congratulating the city upon its financial standing.

The letter follows:

"Thank you for providing us in your letter of Jan. 30 with a report of the results of recent public financing by your city.

"In the near future we propose to offer to the public through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation certain of the issues of the City of Charlotte bonds now in our possession. The city will be expected to co-operate with us in the sale of these bonds, in accordance with the terms of our loan and grant agreements, by furnishing reasonably complete and recent financial information to prospective bidders who may request such data."

Pay Stops But Lawmakers Keep Assembly in Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina have drawn their last pay for the session of 1935, but the session is not over, nor will it be until, perhaps, April or May, unless there can be some satisfactory settlement of the sales tax question. This question appears to have thrown the Assembly into a deadlock. The liquor issue must be settled and other matters ironed out.

From now on, however, the legislators must serve without pay. They get $10 a day for 60 days. After that, they have to provide for their own subsistence while in Raleigh. Although there have been a couple of five-month sessions, including and since 1931, few have left until the gavel has sounded in both the House and the Senate.

French Pit Plane Against Zeppelin For Brazilian Line

Mail Plane Races Graf to Rio—Time for Run Reduced Steadily

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—Racing Germany's Graf Zeppelin across the South Atlantic, the French mail plane Santos Dumont left Dakar, West Africa, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning with a load of Paris mail for South America.

The Graf Zeppelin, which left Friedrichshafen Saturday evening, was somewhere in the vicinity of the Canary Islands, proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, where it was scheduled to arrive this evening.

The Santos-Dumont, big French flying boat, picked up mail which left Paris shortly after midnight Saturday night, and arrived at Dakar at 1:45 a. m. yesterday, taking off soon afterward for Natal, Brazil, en route to Rio de Janeiro. She was scheduled to reach Natal tonight.

The rivalry between Germany and France for air service supremacy on the South Atlantic was symbolized by the speeding craft, which have been steadily cutting down the time between Europe and South America.

The German Lufthansa line is planning a new service beginning Saturday which is hoped to connect Berlin and Rio de Janeiro in 72 hours.

The French also are testing a new giant passenger machine designed for the South American and later for a transatlantic North American service. This plane, capable of carrying 76 passengers, would take 30 on trans-ocean flights. It is now being tested over the Mediterranean.

Writers See Chile; Long Tour Given By State Railways

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Like the United States "See America First" travel slogan, the Chilean State Railways have launched a campaign to "Know your country better to love it more."

Nineteen Chilean journalists, three Argentines, two Englishmen, two Italians, one German and an American have returned from a "voyage of discovery" in a special train which cruised some 2000 miles. The railway spent $20,000 to enable the writers to describe the beauty spots of the nation to their readers.

The itinerary included seacoast near Concepcion, trips on numerous rivers which make Valdivia an industrial Venice, an automobile trip from the thriving German-Chilean Osorno to the majestic Pilmaiquen falls, a sea journey through the Reloncavi fjord, a long trip to Argentina through the lake country, a chain composed of Llanquihue, Todos Santos, Frial, Nahuel Huapi and a trip across Lake Villarica to the Volcano of the same name.

The Petrohue rapids and cascades, the Osorne cone and lava streams and the Tronador Glacier were also visited, as the long train like a land yacht glided in and out of the branch lines to the choicest scenery Chile has to offer.

Pay Lost in Strike Is Lost, Mexican High Court Rules

MEXICO, D. F., April 9 (AP)—While members of the "General Union of Workers" were planning yesterday for a countrywide "revolutionary general strike" to begin in May, the Supreme Court handed down a decision reversing a ruling of the Labor Board and favoring capital.

The court held that if the Huasteca Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, can reach a settlement of difficulties with employees in the Mata Redonda, Vera Cruz, refinery, it will not have to pay them salaries during the time they have been on strike. The Labor Board recently ordered the company to pay the salaries, which amount to more than $100,000, since the strike began in January.

First Signs OF SPRING

NOW IS THE TIME TO PUT YOUR CAR IN SHAPE
AT THE SIGN OF THE FLYING RED HORSE



SPRING CLEANING TIME IS HERE . . . It's great to get the curtains down and the screens up and to let the Spring breeze blow "Winter" out of the house. But remember . . . there's a lot of "Winter" that needs to be taken out of your car, too. Drive in at the "Flying Red Horse"!



1 First step in putting your car in shape for Summer . . . Have your crankcase cleaned . . . refilled with new Summer Mobiloil.



2 Next . . . the differential and transmission. Get rid of Winter-worn lubricants. Replace with new Summer-grade Mobiloil "C."



3 Finally . . . chassis lubrication. The Socony man gives careful attention to every point . . . and he uses only genuine Mobilgreases.

Let this 3-Point Service for Winter-Worn Cars Save you Money

THERE'S A TOUCH of green in grass and trees. There's a new freshness in the air. The world's moving outdoors.

But don't forget . . . it's all a sign your car needs "Spring cleaning"!

Let the Socony man do the job for you. He'll put your car in shape for the long drives . . . the hot days ahead. And he'll do it expertly . . . at very little cost.

Every motorist should know how important this service is. Winter is hard on engine and chassis alike. With Winter-worn oil in your crankcase and the wrong lubricants at other points, you get less enjoyment out of your car . . . you run the risk of costly repairs.

Glance at the 3-point Socony service at the left. Think how inexpensive it is . . . and yet how much it can mean to you.

Then think of something these pictures don't show . . . the Friendly Service you get every time you drive in at the Sign of the Flying Red Horse. You may not notice it, but the Socony man looks over your tires, inspects your plugs and connections . . . gladly gives you many little "extras" that make for care-free motoring.

Get your car ready for Spring and Summer now. Drive in today at any dealer or station that shows the Sign of the Flying Red Horse! There's always one nearby.

NEWS FOR USERS OF MOBILOIL ARCTIC! . . . Remember Mobiloil Arctic's sensational performance and economy last Winter? Now you can get Summer Mobiloil, made by the same famous Clearosol Process. This is the oil Socony dealers give with their 3-point Spring Service!

STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK
Division of SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Inc.

Socony Mobilgas & Mobiloil

SOLD BY FRIENDLY SOCONY DEALERS

Aeons Cloaked in Mystery

Geologists and Fossil-Hunting Paleontologists Strive to Define When Age of Reptiles Began—Many Gaps Left In Material Theories of Origin of Living Things

(Continued from Page 1)

rium, the largest land animal that ever lived, roamed over Asiatic plains consuming more grass in one month than a modern farmer could raise and harvest in a whole summer.

His weight equaled that of 125 average men. He stood higher than a giraffe and was more than twice the size of a large elephant. A pictorial reconstruction of this animal has just been completed at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, by Dr. Walter Granger and Dr. William K. Gregory. Their work began 13 years ago when Dr. Granger found a heel bone of the animal in the Gobi Desert and later on discovered other remains.

Pictured From Single Bone

To the uninitiated it seems like guesswork for the fossil hunter to reconstruct a whole animal from a single tooth or bone, but more often it would signify ignorance on his part if he could not. Just as a modern zoologist can pick up a tooth or leg bone of some animal and, knowing the characteristics of teeth and leg bones of various classes, describe the creature from which it came, the paleontologist can do likewise.

He knows, for instance, when he finds in Mesozoic rocks a conical tooth with a small hole in it, that it belongs to a certain type of reptile called Plesiosaur. His model, therefore, would follow the general outlines of that animal as it has been previously reconstructed. He knows that four legs not five, a lizard's tail, not a birds, a crocodile head not an elephant's, and a leathery skin not a feathered one, characterize animals of this kind.

Suppose now he comes upon a pile of small, very light bones and a few feathers such as one fossil hunter found not long ago in a German limestone quarry. The animal had feathers, but in other characteristics looked like a small reptile. There was a long tail, 13 teeth on each side of the jaw, and arms that resembled the wings of a bird. Was the discoverer justified in reconstructing a very primitive bird?

Origin of Feathers

Only two "birds" are known to paleontologists as fossils. Both show a great many characteristics common to reptiles and birds which suggest to researchers that perhaps birds had their origin in a special kind of reptile.

The weak spot which is now being studied concerns the origin of feathers. The best suggestion available today is to the effect that these specialized reptiles spent much time climbing around in trees, developing long claws instead of toes and membranes of skin between their fingers, which would allow them to coast from one tree to another. Not satisfied with this they began to flap their fingers and flight began.

Perhaps, suggests one group of workers, feathers developed from worn and frayed scales. At least, they point out, birds today have both scales and feathers in different parts of the body, and many other points in common as well. The most primitive living bird known, primitive because it retains more reptile characteristics than any other, is the Hoactzin, a native of the Amazon Valley. Directly after hatching from the shell it makes climbing expeditions by means of its beak, feet, and wing claws. Wing claws disappear when the birds learn to fly.

New Species Uncovered

But an even more troublesome problem for researchers to solve than how birds originated, is how to trace the natural origin of living things upon the earth. Fossils are found strewn over about three-fourths of the earth's surface, and new species never before known are being uncovered daily. But even on the basis of the theory that higher forms developed from lower, and that all can trace their origin back to "primordial ooze," the question still persists of how this "ooze" happened to exist.

Postulation of the source of life as in matter, the theory most acceptable to physical scientists, continues with the assumption that it originated just once on earth, and that certain elements came together in just the right mixtures at just the right temperature to form a living, jellylike mass, which through millions of years gradually gave rise to earliest forms.

Another material story, less widely held, postulates that the first living things came to earth from some other planet at a time when the temperature on earth was just ready to receive them. Air samples taken on stratosphere flights show that microscopic organisms exist high in the upper atmosphere. May they not exist also in space? ask proponents of this theory.

Still a third group asserts that inasmuch as they can't explain matter, it is impossible to expain life. Chemical formulas varying all the way from cyanogen compounds to oxides of nitrogen and salts of the earth are put forth as physico-chemical explanations.

Complex by Comparison

But despite the failure of theories to explain how jellylike masses originated as the supposed earliest form of living thing, it is a still further cry from this stage to even the simplest forms of one-celled plants and animals which by way of comparison are extremely complex.

If the theory of acquired characteristics being handed down through generations were true, it might be seen how transformations from fishes to reptiles to elephants and birds were brought about—but physical scientists find no cases in which animals acquiring peculiar characteristics hand them down through succeeding generations.

Throughout the whole study of fossils a host of "missing links" are needed to bolster up theory. It is easy enough to trace back the history of the horse, for instance, through a three-toed, or four-toed creature to a five-toed "dawn horse," or the history of an elephant through the mastodon, but there is yet no material answer to how sponges, corals and worms all develop from single one-celled organisms. The fossil hunter apparently looks in vain for the animals showing half-way steps.

Many Difficult Questions

How did fishes and other early backboned animals happen to get this particular kind of skeleton at a time when all skeletons were on the outside protecting the softer parts inside? How did fishes or fishlike forms come to live on dry land? If they were driven ashore by enemies, as some paleontologists suggest, why isn't that done today?

How did fins become arms and legs? How were gills exchanged for lungs? What did these early landgoing fish do for food?

Mammals are believed to have originated from dog-toothed reptiles, but the gap between a rabbit and a dinosaur is tremendous, or even between the Australian duck bill, the lowest form of mammal known, and the highest type of reptile. If brains indicate intelligence, many researchers wonder about the extinction of the species of dinosaur which had two sets of brains, one in his head to govern the fore part of the body and the other in its tail to govern the hind limbs and digestion? Why were all dinosaurs suddenly swept out of existence? They ruled land, sea and air, might not some of them have been saved?

Advance in Classification

Yet in spite of all problems, the branch of geology which deals with fossils shows marked advance in classifying the plants and animals of past eras. Their search in distant corners of the earth for shovel-toothed mastodons and Colombian elephants, ancient camels and saber-toothed tigers, ground sloths and glyptodonts makes fascinating reading, while those who specialize in microscopic shells of foraminifera are of assistance to the oil industry by examining specimens brought up by drills and telling just how much farther the drill must go to strike oil-bearing layers.

The Greeks and Romans appreciated the fact that fossils were the remains of former plants and animals, but for centuries afterward they were labeled "discards of creation" or believed to be the remains of those things which couldn't get into Noah's Ark. President Thomas Jefferson was very much interested in fossils, yet even in his day men believed that somewhere on earth there were living representatives of fossils.

Originally, one of the tasks of the fossil hunter was to figure out the age of different layers, and knowing how long it takes for silt and stone to be deposited, the sum of all deposits should give the total age of the earth. Another method of arriving at an estimate of the earth's age was to weigh the salt content of sea water and estimating the volume of the sea and the amount of salt the rivers bring to it annually, mathematical calculations would yield the age in millions of years.

Estimating Disintegration

But today's methods make it possible to determine more accurately, the approximate age of rocks in millions of years and also the irrelative ages in terms of other rocks. It was found that radio-active minerals in rocks disintegrate at a constant rate, that is electrons and protons are released from elements like radium and a whole series of products result finally in a special form of lead.

It is possible to estimate the rate at which disintegration takes place, and no changes in physical conditions appear to alter this rate. Estimating the amount of lead and other by-products of radium in a given specimen of rock, the time which has elapsed since the rock crystallized, can be computed.

Using this method of measuring eras, the number of years in each must be more than double former estimates, for the total age of the earth, 2,750,000,000 years, adds another 500,000,000 years to the age of the oldest rocks containing organic remains.

The task of revising the whole geological sequence is one in which researchists all over the world are participating. Dr. John C. Merriam, president of Carnegie Institution, is engaged in correlating a large section of American research centered on the geology of the Grand Canyon.

Here in one area perhaps the greatest display of geologic history in the world has been cut in cross-section by a river which began its work a mere 100,000 years ago.

Fossils Recall Days When Gigantic Animals Roamed the Young Earth



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From a Single Bone Researchers Can Build Up a Representa tion of a Great Ancient Beast

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Red Cross Goal Of Social Service Upheld to Public

(Continued from Page 1)

while they carp they let Uncle Sam and their neighbors do it all."

Notwithstanding Mr. Nicholson's accusations, announcement was made by James L. Feiser, vice-chairman in charge of domestic relations, that for two years in succession membership in the Red Cross has increased. Almost 4,000,000 men and women joined in the annual roll call, Mr. Feiser said, adding that another push will put the membership beyond the maximum of the past decade.

Private Agencies Needed

Mr. Nicholson told the delegates that even if relief appropriations should continue from the public Treasury at the present rates, there would still be a definite social service needed from private agencies greatly in excess of what they now render. Social service, he pointed out, means more than mere relief, illustrating with the example of the sandwich man who found $42,000 in negotiable securities in Wall Street and became demented over the rewards for his honesty. "Money, a new job, shoes and hat were not his needs," declared Mr. Nicholson. "Social adjustment was."

Likewise, he pointed out that bonuses for ex-service men do not solve all their social problems. "Frequently," he said, "they create them, intensify existing social disabilities, necessitate social adjustments." As the Red Cross struggled in war times to secure adjustment of mental problems, he said, it must do so today "to an ever-increasing extent."

Thomas W. Gosling, director of the Junior Red Cross, praised the character training furnished through this organization for school children. "The American Junior Red Cross," he declared, "is the organized youth movement in America. Its purposes are wholly unrelated to politics. It is not an organization of protest. On the contrary, it is a constructive organization aiming to contribute in every possible way to the well-being of the youth everywhere."

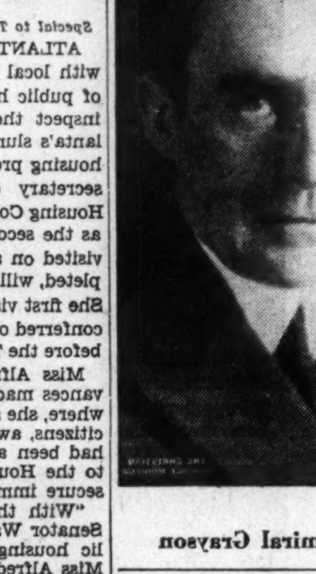
The director mentioned the clean-up, paint-up campaigns, gardening and canning projects, safety programs and other projects conducted by this group, stressing especially the "program of interpretation" through which young people of various countries established understandings. "The effect of these friendly relationships among children and youths cannot be other than helpful to a troubled world," he said.

Safety in Federal Projects

Establishment of a central governmental agency to control the number of accidents in and out of the Government was proposed by S. M. Lauderdale, director of safety for the CCC camps, who described the impetus given safety education work through the CWA, the CCC and other organizations.

Last night the delegates heard Donald R. Richberg, director of the National Emergency Council, compare the present effort to civilize industrial competition with the steps taken by the Red Cross to civilize war. "In truth war cannot be civilized," said Mr. Richberg, adding that he is one of those who believe that industrial competition can be civilized. "But let us freely admit that it needs far more civilizing than can be accomplished in one generation," he declared.

Red Cross Chairman



© Underwood

Rear Admiral Grayson

Slate Blue and 'Beetroot' Chosen by Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt bought part of her Easter wardrobe yesterday. Here are her purchases:

"An Easter ensemble in slate blue, which presents a soft wallpaper print frock under a full length wool coat with draped reveres, with the prints of the frock repeated in the lining.

"An elegant silk luncheon ensemble, which scatters large exotic flowers on a pale beetroot ground, with the jacket cuffs richly furred in gray fox.

"A fresh little pastel for a bright May day in the White House, with hand faggoting to individualize its simplicity."

A fashion commentator so described them.

Brooklyn Manhattan Transit

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Company has requested the Transit Commission to approve proposed orders for 25 articulated five-section train units, of which Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company would build 15 units and the St. Louis Car Company 10 units.

National Housing Official Inspects Atlanta Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Here to confer with local interests on the question of public housing legislation and to inspect the progress made on Atlanta's slum clearance and low-rent housing projects, Miss Helen Alfred, secretary of the National Public Housing Conference, came to Atlanta as the second southern city she has visited on a trip which, when completed, will cover six southern states. She first visited Nashville, where she conferred on housing legislation now before the Tennessee Legislature.

Miss Alfred commended the advances made in housing in Atlanta, where, she said, a few public spirited citizens, awake to the existing need, had been able to present that need to the Housing Division, PWA, and secure immediate action.

"With the early introduction by Senator Wagner of the federal public housing bill in Congress," said Miss Alfred, "the necessity for state legislation to allow the creation of municipal housing authorities will be greater than ever. By the terms of this national bill, which is based on the recommendations of the policy committee of the National Public Housing Conference, the burden of responsibility for local public housing will be shifted to the cities and counties themselves.

"There is, I believe, a much greater probability for immediate action in the provision of low-rental housing in states whose cities and counties are empowered to co-operate with the Housing Division of the Federal Government, than in states where such power is still withheld.

"Without such state legislation cities will have to await the direct action of the Federal Housing Division. Ten states—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Carolina and West Virginia—have already passed such legislation. With the passage of public housing legislation in the remaining 38 states, many of which are now considering such laws, and the passage by Congress of the Wagner public housing bill, the way will have been cleared for a great decentralized national program of housing through co-operation between the Federal Housing Division and local authorities."

Miss Roche Wins Woman's Prize As Promoter of Industrial Peace

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Praised for Unionizing Mining Firm as Its President and Setting Example in Colorado

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen this year by Chi Omega, a national woman's fraternity with 48 chapters, to receive its annual national achievement award. The ceremony took place at a dinner of invited guests in the ballroom of the Cosmopolitan Club, last night.

The president of Chi Omega, Mrs. Mary Love Collins, of Cincinnati, said a few words about the purpose of the award and Miss Roche's particular contribution to industrial justice when she unionized the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, thereby bringing to an end the strikes and violence which had prevailed, and then she introduced Miss Elizabeth Dyer, chairman of the program, who acted as toastmaster.

Government Employees

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, paid a tribute to women in business and to the example which Miss Roche set to the mine owners of Colorado, who, by unionizing their mines also when they saw the success of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, advanced the cause of peace in the world. Dr. Haven Emerson praised her work in promoting among government employees conditions leading to welfare and happiness, and Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, now president of Miss Roche's Alma Mater, Vassar College, said he had looked up her records and found a long list of A's, a few B's and one C, "just to make her human."

National Achievement

Presentation of the award was made by Miss Mary Vail Andress, official of the Chase National Bank and a member of the committee on award.

"The committee believes," said Miss Andress, "that Miss Roche's contribution to the position of women in business through her activities as president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company most merit the presentation of the national achievement award."

In replying to these encomiums, Miss Roche remarked upon applying humanitarian principles to business and industry and related some of her experiences in convincing her opponents.

The medal, designed by Frances Grimes, is of gold and presents an image of Demeter with a sheaf of wheat.

Unfaltering

Miss Roche, talking to members of the press, noted her interest in the security bill, which seeks to provide unemployment and old-age pensions and to increase the well-being of children. Miss Roche does not think that women have a unique contribution, as women, to make to the industrial and business world. "Some women, like some men," she said, "can untangle situations and set business in motion, but it is not by means of feminine insight nor yet because of a 'masculine grasp.'"

Women Rule Crimeless Town

NEW ALBANY, Kan., April 9 (AP)—This town of 200 inhabitants governed entirely by women, is without crime, says Mrs. Susie Murphy, newly-elected Mayor. She announced that no night marshal would be appointed for none is needed.

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Tenth Symphony

A BRAHMS FESTIVAL, broadcast to a listening world, a music thrilling as far as Mars, for all we know: a festival directed by a great Italian, leading a polyglot orchestra who chat together in English: an orchestra built up through long years in New York,—what does all this mean, in our days of political division and difficulty?

I, for one, believe it means that essential harmony binds men together, as chords resolve, progress, and build up one another into beauty and power. I believe it means that humanity loves to share thought and feeling, in this universal speech, the speech of the morning stars. The German symphonists especially, because they are so well understood by the multitude, have a glorious unifying power. Properly enough, it was a German philosopher who affirmed that the heart of all things is music.

The First symphony of Brahms, often called the Tenth in that mighty order of symphonic mastery named for Beethoven, does indeed seem to be worthily placed as successor of the Nine—which we love to recall as numbered for the Muses. A commentator has lately promised that, some day when he is in a really reckless, oncoming mood, he is going to say that the last movement of the Brahms C Minor symphony—the First—is nowhere surpassed save by the last movement of the Ninth. Some of us might like to make this group a trilogy, by including César Franck's angelic trumpeters, because we feel in them the same inspiration that flows through the horn theme of the Brahms Finale.

EVERY HEARING OF great music is a new experience; and so, lately hearing again this haunting, long-drawn horn motive, so shining, so at peace, I tried to write of it, as: Trumpets that announce the dawn. They call across the crimson lines that level the sky over the ocean's pearl and blue. A splendor of serenity, a calmness still overflowing from starry night. This music is both dawn and sunset, for its glory is drawn from heaven itself, and from no earthly source. It is a Voice that proclaims *Holiness to the Lord*. A Voice that floods the world with its amplitude of pure tone, while the sons of God shout for joy.—In vain! Music is seldom fitly praised in any language but its own.

The story of his First symphony chimes well with our thoughts of world sympathies unfolding under the sway of music, the majestical and wise. At its first performance, in 1876, critics were too much disturbed by a resemblance in one theme to the Joy song of Beethoven's Ninth, to pay due attention to the now famous horn theme. But in that very year, Cambridge University, England, had offered Brahms an honorary degree, which he could not accept, because he could or would not then go to England. In acknowledgment of the honor, he next year sent the First symphony to be played in the Cambridge Guildhall, under direction of the great Joachim. There the audience was thrilled to hear the glorious horn song answered almost note for note by the familiar chimes from the neighboring church of St. Mary's. It was supposed that Brahms had thus purposely complimented his English friends, and the work was long known in England as the Cambridge symphony. However, the supposed citation seems to have been only a delightful coincidence. Some years before, Brahms had sent the theme to Clara Schumann in a letter, saying: "Thus blew the Alpine horn today."

The strain has not been found elsewhere recorded, though it is conceivable that some English musician had also heard it in the Alps before it was adopted by Dr. Crotch in 1793, for the St. Mary's chime. This is the tune afterward used for the Houses of Parliament in London, and now everywhere familiar as the Westminster chimes. So has this great melody become a song of hearts united the world around.

M. L. B.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HORSEMAN, by Isaäc Israëls: In the Collection of Huinck & Scherjon, Amsterdam

ISAÄC ISRAËLS occupies a foremost place among the Dutch Impressionists. Born in Amsterdam in 1865, the son of the famous painter Josef Israëls, the whole atmosphere of his early prime was one of art. Having lived at The Hague since early childhood, he came into immediate touch with The Hague School, and attended the academy there for some time as well. As early as 1881 and 1882, he started exhibiting his works which at once drew attention. Strangely enough, he never really came under the influence of his father and his manner of painting was for the most part self-taught.

In comparing the work of an artist with that of his sons, we are apt to regard the latter as imitators and inferior. While they may have something original to express, they are perhaps apt to rest on their father's fame and to take the thing a little too easily. An instance of this is seen in Pieter Brueghel and his sons, Pieter Brueghel, the younger, and "Velvet" Brueghel. Public taste, which often demanded that an artist's son should copy or paint in the same manner as his father, probably played a large part in this imitation of another's work. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, we often find a whole school of painting, the members of which all have the same technique. This characteristic was conditioned by the commissions, which formed the artists' means of subsistence.

The nineteenth century, however, made quite other demands. In literature, as in art, there was complete individualism. The artist was free to express himself in the most personal manner. Indeed it was recognized that art—to be art—must be individual. But at the end of the nineteenth century, this evident fact was not quite so generally accepted as we might think. During that century, literature and the plastic arts had greatly declined in Holland. Gradually, however, came a reaction in literature which reached its zenith towards the end of the century in the "Movement of the Eighties"—as it is called in Holland—and which was not without influence upon the plastic arts also.

One of the protagonists of this movement, Willem Kloos, described art as "the most individual expression of the most individual emotion." This definition, excellent as it was, while it led to great beauty of expression, eventually produced literature in which ideas were no longer clearly defined. Isaäc Israëls, on account of his wide reading and his knowledge of languages, came into close contact with this tendency. But Isaäc, unlike his father, was never literary in his painting. He was an artist who enjoyed the passing moment, who seized colors in their keen mobility and laid them on his canvas in broad effective strokes. He loved splendor and he loved easy, sunny warm contrasts of color. His works look as if he had painted them without the least effort. But how deeply he must have studied, how long he must have worked in order to paint as he did, is proved by his numerous studies and sketches, made during his wanderings in Holland and abroad. It was talent alone that guided his brush.

Israëls traveled in Europe and the Indies, always restless, always searching for something fresh to arrest his fastidious eye. His visits to England produced many excellent equestrian portraits. Rotten Row, with the dashing elegance of horsemen and horses, enthralled him. An excellent example of this, known as "The Horseman," is in the collection of Huinck and Scherjon at Amsterdam. A horseman, dressed in pink coat and white riding-breeches which contrast wonderfully well with his gray horse, is seen against a dark autumnal background. Although the picture has been broadly brushed in, the outlines have nowhere been neglected. The sensitive alertness of the horse is well presented and the man's expression is a striking example of portraiture. This canvas won the first prize at the Olympic Exhibition in 1928.

He Joined the Wild Geese

ONE fine April day, in the time of Fru Raklitz, all the Mårbacka geese had been let out in the farmyard. Suddenly some wild geese came flying high above them, honking and shrieking as usual. The tame geese flapped their wings and squawked back—the way they do every spring.

As flock after flock of wild geese flew over, the tame geese grew more and more restless, and before anyone knew what was up, a big gander darted into the air and joined the wild geese in their flight.

Everyone expected that he would soon turn back; but indeed he did nothing of the sort. When he was not there by the next morning, they thought they'd never lay eyes on him again. He must have fallen prey to the fox or the eagle, they said, if he had not actually become winded and dropped dead from exhaustion. It was inconceivable that a tame goose could fly with wild geese to the far north.

Nothing was seen or heard of the gander the whole summer. But when autumn came, and the wild geese flew southward, shrieking and calling as always, the tame geese again lifted their wings and answered them.

Fru Raklitz, seeing how excited the geese were, and being more wary this time than the last, told her step-daughter, Lisa Maja, to run out and drive the geese into the barn.

Lisa Maja had no sooner stepped into the barnyard than she heard a loud rustling noise just over her head, and almost before she had time to blink, a flock of wild geese alighted on the ground right in front of her. A big fine white gander was the leader; behind him walked a gray mother goose, trailed by nine speckled goslings. The girl hardly dared move lest she frighten them away. Very cautiously she opened the barn door and concealed herself behind it.

The goosey-gander made straight for the barn, his family following him. When they were all inside, Lisa Maja stole softly after to see where they had gone. Well, the big goosey-gander had walked right into the goose pen, and was calling and coaxing until those with him went in too. Then he led them up to the trough, which was full of oats and water, and fell to feeding.

"See, this is what I'm used to," he seemed to be saying to his family. "This is how I have always lived. . . . No food worries, only to step up to a full trough."

Lisa Maja quietly slipped out, shutting the door after her, and hurried back to Fru Raklitz.

"Mother dear, do come see!" she said. "The gander who flew away in the spring has come back with a wild goose and nine little goslings."—SELMA LAGERLÖF, in "Mårbacka." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Crossroad

Who chooses the right-hand road
will walk through a hemlock wood
and pass the crumbling trunk
gray, moss-green, that stood
once-rooted against the storms;
and he will hear the wind
high in the tossing boughs,
and slowly leave behind
the blue and cloud-splashed hills,
the brilliant summer world,
for Indian pipes and shadow
and fern-fronds golden-curled.

Who chooses the left-hand road
will find a silver barn
sagging upon a slope,
and a pasture thick with thorn,
and cows with silken flanks
cropping the short sweet grass
of the second growth. Along
stump fences, he will pass
blue chickory spires and late
pinched mustard-gold, and mark
a farmhouse, and go on
till stubble fields grow dark.

But whether he choose the wood
and the wild and windy shadows,
or the sunny road between
the shorn and well-kept meadows,
whether he seek the fox
blown russet through the trees,
or tawny cattle lying
on quiet folded knees,
whether his heart be nourished
by fence or forest floor,
each dusty road will lead him
to his yard and his own back door.

FRANCES FROST

The Narrow Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days much is said about the desirability of being broad-minded in the commonly accepted meaning of this term, that is, with regard to investigating and finding good in various forms of research.

It is indicative of progress that the trend of human thought today is toward research along all lines, toward accuracy and truth in physical science. And it is comforting to realize that anyone who is honestly seeking to learn more about the nature of creation will find his seeking successful in proportion to his spiritually intelligent persistence.

That it is necessary to understand God is being widely acknowledged by many who have not known Him. The many books on religion indicate the demand for information on this subject, and the demand is almost always, consciously or unconsciously, prompted by a desire to be and to do good.

It is sometimes questioned whether or not Christian Scientists are broad-minded because they do not study the different opinions and views of various authors in order to learn about God. Christ Jesus, however, in his teaching and healing work, showed the way which proved to be, as he promised, the way that leads to Life. Toward the end of his Sermon on the Mount, he said, "Enter ye in at the strait gate . . . because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life" (Matthew 7:13, 14). The narrow way, then, commends itself to those who are looking for life eternal, which must be reached through an understanding of God, the creator and source of life and of all good.

In Christian Science this narrow way is found to be a joyful way, rather than one of severity and limitation involving the sacrifice of much that is held dear. Those who are faithful in the study of Jesus' words and works find that it is never necessary to sacrifice anything good or wholesome or really needful. The way is narrow only in the sense that it excludes discord, sin, and unhappiness.

For instance, it has been found that in the narrow way there is no room for fear. Christ Jesus healed sickness and sin, and at all times rebuked and destroyed fear. Everyone will admit that fear is not desirable, and all will be glad to know that it is false and can be resisted and destroyed. Neither is there any place in the narrow way for envy, malice, or jealousy, because these elements of discord could never lead to Life. No lack of good is found in the narrow way, because the wrong thinking that results in lack and limitation is eliminated by the understanding of God as the Giver of all good. Likewise, no loneliness is there, because those who have found this narrow way have learned how to love others without burdening or limiting themselves by depending upon them for happiness. In the narrow way there is no room for sickness either, for it disappears as fear is cast out of thought. Everything in the narrow way promotes lasting good and happiness, and those who are learning to walk in it are rejoicing in proving this to be true.

Students of Christian Science are learning to be obedient to Christ Jesus' counsel concerning the narrow way. Their desire is to be tolerant, and not to interfere with or thoughtlessly to disturb others who may have varying creeds and beliefs. This is in obedience to the counsel of Mary Baker Eddy on page 444 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes, "Students are advised by the author to be charitable and kind, not only towards differing forms of religion and medicine, but to those who hold these differing opinions."

Christian Scientists are profoundly grateful to all who are doing good, and frequent recognition of the efforts and successes of these earnest toilers is found in the pages of *The Christian Science Monitor*. The true narrow way includes a broad appreciation of human achievements, and an ever-growing sympathy with the problems and progress of men and nations.

It is not necessary to read the works of many authors, to know many sciences, or to listen to lectures on many subjects, in order to find the way to a better understanding of God. To find this sacred way that leads to life in the highest sense of the word, the life which is spiritual and eternal, is a goal which is really worth-while; and we may rejoice that there are evidences everywhere that mankind is earnestly searching for and through Christian Science is finding the narrow way which leads to life eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Der schmale Weg

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN hört gegenwärtig viel von der Wünschenswürdigkeit der Großzügigkeit im gewöhnlichen Sinne des Wortes, d. h. mit Bezug auf das Suchen und Finden des Guten auf den verschiedenen Gebieten des Forschens.

Es ist ein Zeichen des Fortschritts, daß sich das menschliche Denken heute immer gründlicher auf allen Gebieten betätigt und namentlich nach Genauigkeit und Wahrheit in der Naturwissenschaft trachtet. Und es ist ermutigend, zu wissen, daß jeder, der ehrlich danach trachtet, das Wesen der Schöpfung besser verstehen zu lernen, finden wird, daß sein Suchen im Verhältnis zu seiner geistig verständnisvollen Ausdauer erfolgreich ist.

Daß es nötig ist, Gott zu verstehen, wird von vielen, die Ihn nicht kannten, bestätigt. Die zahlreichen Bücher über Religion lassen auf das Verlangen nach Aufklärung über diesen Gegenstand schließen, und das Verlangen entspringt fast immer bewußt oder unbewußt dem Wunsche, gut zu sein und Gutes zu tun.

Es wird zuweilen in Frage gestellt, ob Christliche Wissenschafter großzügig denken, weil sie, um Gott verstehen zu lernen, sich nicht mit den voneinander abweichenden Meinungen und Ansichten der verschiedenen Schriftsteller befassen. Christus Jesus wies jedoch in seiner Lehre und in seinem Heilungswerk den Weg, der sich, wie er verhieß, als der Weg zum Leben erwies. Am Schluß der Bergpredigt sagte er: „Gehet ein durch die enge Pforte. . . . Die Pforte ist eng, und der Weg ist schmal, der zum Leben führet“ (Matth. 7, 13.14). Der schmale Weg ist also allen zu empfehlen, die das ewige Leben suchen, das durch das Verständnis Gottes, des Schöpfers und Ursprungs des Lebens und alles Guten, erreicht werden muß.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft erweist sich dieser schmale Weg nicht als ein strenger und beschränkender Weg, auf dem man vieles, was einem lieb und wert ist, aufgeben muß, sondern als ein freudiger Weg. Wer sich in Jesu Worte und Werke gewissenhaft vertieft, findet, daß man nie etwas Gutes oder Heilsames oder wirklich Nötiges aufzugeben braucht. Der Weg ist nur in dem Sinne schmal, daß er Mißklang, Sünde und Freudlosigkeit ausschließt.

Es hat sich z. B. erwiesen, daß auf dem schmalen Wege kein Raum für Furcht ist. Christus Jesus heilte Krankheit und Sünde und rügte und vernichtete Furcht jederzeit. Jedermann wird zugeben, daß Furcht nicht wünschenswert ist, und es wird wohl alle freuen zu wissen, daß sie unwahr ist, und daß man ihr widerstehen und sie vernichten kann. Auf dem schmalen Wege haben auch Neid, Bosheit und Eifersucht keinen Raum, weil diese Zwietrachtstifter nie zum Leben führen. Auf dem schmalen Wege ist kein Mangel an Gutem, weil das Verständnis, daß Gott der Geber alles Guten ist, das zu Mangel und Begrenzung führende falsche Denken verdrängt. Ebenso gibt es dort keine Einsamkeit, weil diejenigen, die diesen schmalen Weg gefunden haben, gelernt haben, andere zu lieben, ohne sich dadurch zu belasten oder zu begrenzen, daß sie ihr Glück von ihnen abhängig machen. Auf dem schmalen Wege hat auch Krankheit keinen Raum; denn sie verschwindet, wenn Furcht aus dem Denken ausgetrieben wird. Alles auf dem schmalen Wege fördert das dauernd Gute und das Glück. Wer also diesen Weg gehen lernt, freut sich, beweisen zu können, daß dies wahr ist.

Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen den Rat befolgen, den Christus Jesus betreffs des schmalen Weges erteilt hat. Sie haben den Wunsch, duldsam zu sein und nicht andere zu belehren oder unbedacht zu beunruhigen, wenn diese anderer Überzeugung sind oder einen andern Glauben haben. Sie befolgen dabei den Rat der Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 444 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“, wo sie schreibt: „Die Verfasserin gibt ihren Schülern den Rat, liebevoll und freundlich zu sein, nicht nur gegen die abweichenden Formen der Religion und Medizin, sondern auch gegen alle diejenigen, welche diese abweichenden Meinungen hegen“.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter sind allen, die Gutes tun, tief dankbar; und die Bemühungen und der Erfolg dieser ernsten Arbeiter finden im Christian Science Monitor oft Anerkennung. Der wahre schmale Weg schließt eine weitgehende Wertschätzung menschlicher Leistungen und eine stets wachsende Anteilnahme an den Problemen und an dem Fortschritt der Menschen und Völker in sich.

Um den Weg zu einem besseren Gottesverständnis zu finden, braucht man nicht die Werke vieler Schriftsteller zu lesen oder viele Wissenschaften zu kennen oder Vorträge über viele Gegenstände zu hören. Diesen heiligen Weg finden, der zum Leben im höchsten Sinne des Wortes, zum geistigen und ewigen Leben, führt, ist ein Ziel, das wirklich der Mühe wert ist. Wir können uns über die überall in Erscheinung tretenden Anzeichen freuen, daß die Menschheit den zum ewigen Leben führenden schmalen Weg aufrichtig sucht und durch die Christliche Wissenschaft findet.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Spring in the City Park

The old man sits on a bench
In the sun.
Under his feet
Spring is pushing up the first, jagged weeds.
Invisible other springs are here,
Whispering,
Remembering him—
Scattering over his head
Petals of marigold, larkspur,
And a handful of peach blossoms.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Gertrude Bell's Books Were Like Her

I FIRST met Gertrude Bell in my third term at Oxford, when she came up at the end of April, 1886, sent, I think, partly to work off the "awkward years" before being fully launched into London Society, but also because of her obvious aptitude for historical study. She was, I think, the most brilliant creature who ever came amongst us, the most alive at every point, with her tireless energy, her splendid vitality, her unlimited capacity for work, for talk, for play. She was always an odd mixture of maturity and childishness, grown-up in her certainties, and most engaging in her entire belief in her father and the vivid intellectual world in which she had been brought up. She was only seventeen, half child, half woman, rather untidy, with vivid auburn hair, greenish eyes, a brilliant complexion, a curiously long and pointed nose, and a most confiding assurance of being welcome in our society. And from the first we took her to our hearts. . . .

As traveller, archaeologist, and descriptive writer, she need fear comparison with none of her predecessors or contemporaries; but her books have also one individual excellence characteristic of her as a woman. She is intensely and instinctively interested in all the little personal details concerning her Arab hosts and friends. She invites their confidence and she gets it, as she would always get it in any company or in any land, for she had a delightful way in intimate talk of turning to you and giving you her full attention, as if you and your affairs were for the moment more important to her than anything in the world. Hence her many records of conversations, as vivid as her own home letters, which give her books a freshness and dramatic interest equal to the best fiction and drama.—JANET E. COURTNEY, in "An Oxford Picture Gallery." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

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Home Study

Young Correspondents Within the Family Circle

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

'Taking Dictation' From Very Little Children

Letter Writing Develops Their Powers of Observation and Expression

By Catherine F. Magee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHILDREN ENJOY composing letters. When they are still too young actually to write they can express ideas that astound one unfamiliar with the possibilities of this kind of dictation. The first few attempts may be halting and conventional, but if the parent, acting as scribe, is temperate with suggestions, the child gains rapidly in coherence and facility of expression.

What grandmother would not prefer this spontaneous note of gratitude to a hurried "thank-you" note from the mother?

Dear Grandmother:
Thank you for the dress and panties that matched the dress, and thank you for the hat. Thank you for the paints. Thank you for the book and the birthday card.
I've got a doll that costed one dollar, named Mary Dimples Rose Louise Dorothy. She wears baby clothes that are too small for Bobby now. And she makes a noise, "Eeeeh!" That's what my dolly can do! I can make her stand up. My Mother and my Daddy got her for me.
I got some books from my other grandmother. It's fun to be five.
It rains here. It rained the day I wrote the letter to you.
With love, from Betty.

Betty prints her name at the end of her letters, giving them a personal touch. And she draws pictures to accompany them, sometimes illustrations of things and people mentioned in the letters, and sometimes pictures that need interpretive notes to be appreciated. She dictates slowly, syllable by syllable, giving her stenographer no inkling of what is coming next.

About the sixth birthday, a child who has been accustomed to letter "writing" may become almost overwhelmed by the complexity of his thoughts. He wants to tell everything, to describe the universe in detail. Then the understanding parent can be of real help in showing him how to make his letters clearer. Most six-year-olds will try to write a whole letter in one sentence, connecting various ideas with "and," or "and then." Sometimes a few simple notes jotted down as a guide will serve to break the letter into paragraphs. At any rate the parent can read the letter as dictated and then without the superfluous connectives—tactfully!—and soon the child will be handling complicated thoughts with unexpected clarity.

Gerald Didn't Miss Anything

This bit from six-year-old Gerald's letter illustrates some of the common faults of this age, but is an interesting piece of description of a scene that thrills any boy!

There was a little fire up by our house and five fire engines came. One little one came first and then the chief car came up and then another pretty little one and then there was the big pump. Do you know how a pump looks? It looks like a big red racer. It has two black hoses about six feet long—one's about five feet!—and then after that the biggest fire engine of all came, a great big hook-and-ladder. It was a very big one not to have a back steering wheel on it, and it had about five ladders, and Aunt Ella, each of these ladders was about as long as your kitchen, each ladder, about five of them! And they put them all together to get up to a very high place.
This fire was about out when the fire engines came and they only had to use about two fire extinguishers when the firemen got there. The people at the house had the fire partly put out before the firemen came. Daddy and Jean and I went out to the sidewalk to see the fire engines. We saw them real close up, but the only thing we didn't see close up was the pump that looks like a red racer.

Gerald fairly shouts when he is composing his letters, as though his voice could bridge the space between him and his correspondent. He is almost too fluent, so his mother has to ask him to go more slowly and this is good for him as he often re-phrases a thought while waiting for her to catch up.

A convalescent child often offers problems that letter writing may help to solve. A kindergartner who had to spend some time in bed "wrote" to his playmate who had moved to another city a few weeks before.

Dear Arthur:
I am in bed. Have you had any more battles with Nancy?
I went to kindergarten and made a sword and painted a hammer handle red. It has a blue top, too. I painted it!
There are two squirrels at school. A little boy and I made a rocking chair. We took some boards and sawed some things.
There is a pile of corncobs in the basement and I slide down them sometimes. Betty Anne can, too, but she only climbs halfway to the top. When I come down if I'm a good enough shot I jump and grab onto a pipe that goes across over my head.
A woodpecker pecked a hole in a tree out in front of the house. Do you know this little poem? (The poem followed, two stanzas.)
Write me a letter, dear Arthur. What are you doing these days? Wayne

Wayne's mother developed considerable speed in writing while he was kept in bed, and only her protests over the amount of writing paper consumed brought some of his lengthier epistles to a close.

Peggy to Her Daddy

Even a four-year-old can compose letters that are interesting for their spontaneity and naïveté, if nothing more. When her father was away from home for several months, his small daughter wrote to him frequently.

Dear Daddy:
Where do you live now? How is it where you are? Would you please get a little chipmunk to bring home with you? Maybe sometime when you come home you can bring it.
The mirror in the dresser in my room broke. Dear Daddy, it was some Dick's fault and some my fault, too. I'm going to help pay for it with my allowance.
I made some nice pictures for you. I made a goose picture for you. The goose is yellow.
Well, I am staying far away from the street-car track.
With love,
Peggy.

Peggy's father answered her letters meticulously. They worked out a long fairy story from this beginning of hers:

The fairy was going to the baker's shop to get some meat and bread and butter and roses and a radio. Along came a grocer and he threw the little car over and the paper fairly went with it.

Daddy rescued the fairy and she had many adventures before he and Peggy were reunited.

In February he received this, a real Valentine!

Dear Daddy:
Valentine, Valentine, Valentine!
Dancing on the porch!
Little lady, how do you like the Valentine?
I like the Valentine!
I like the Valentine!
I'm your Valentine, Daddy, and oh! they tell how you love me! Let's make some valentines for our baby!
Peggy.

And a few weeks later, she wrote:

When can we have a pup and a dog and a kitten and a cat? Here is a poem for you:
Dolly, dolly, dolly,
Dolly goes to sleep.
Daddy dear, I put her at bed
And in the morning I do let her up
And we go out to play!
I have some pretty white new shoes. They are to wear at parties and Easter.

About the same time, when she was attending a small nursery school:

Dear Daddy:
I have orange juice at school every day. I swing and make pictures, and sometimes I don't. I have rhythm sticks and little blue clapping boards. I hit them to the floor with the music. Today I had rhythm. That's all!

Dick Has Other Interests

Peggy's six-year-old brother Dick also carried on a correspondence with their father while he was away. Though he and Peggy played together every day, their letters were about entirely different subjects and reflect their individual interests accurately. He wrote:

Dear Daddy:
I have a squawker balloon. I have a spelling set. I had a nail in my mouth and it went down. I swallowed it. I had to go without drinks a million years. I was looked at by a fluoroscope.
We are reading a book about King Arthur and his knights. They have lots of fights.
I made a nice, nice little train station for my freight train.
With love,
Dick

In his next letter was:

I won't swallow any more nails. It cost five dollars to have me looked at by the fluoroscope.
King Arthur has lots of fights. Right now we're reading about Sir Lancelot du Lake. He is having most of the little fights.

From a Six-Year-Old Naturalist

A few weeks later his father was edified by this:

Maybe you don't know how to catch bees. I do. You catch them with jars. I'll tell you how to.
See, you have a jar. You open the jar. You go to a cat's-claw bush. Then you see a bee lighted on a flower to get some honey. Then you put the jar right about around him and if you have good luck you snap it quick as a wink on the bee and he's in the jar! See, he's in the jar and after he gets in you put the lid on the jar. See, that's the way you get bees!
I can whistle. Sad to say I hadn't told you before when I learned. I learned a pretty long time ago and I'm telling you now.

He and Peggy both told about their baby brother. Dick wrote:

Lester eats cereal. He tries to feed himself with a spoon, because sometimes when mother wants to put it in he puts both fists out and grabs the spoon and yanks it toward his mouth. We make little castles for him with blocks and put them out in front of him and he knocks them down. We have lots of fun with him.
And Daddy, you know? We have a microscope and a big globe. The other day I just learned how to work the microscope. Daddy, we saw ants and flies and we saw leaves and parts of flowers. Two of the ants kicked!

When the bee season was over, Dick became interested in other insects and insect-like creatures.

I catch spiders. I'm just like a scientist collector. I've got two garden moths and three dead spiders and I killed them all in alcohol. I don't keep all of my spiders just dead, but I keep some of my spiders alive in jars. I have one alive right now, too.
Now I guess I'd better sign off, because I'm going outdoors and catch some more spiders if I can, so good-by. I'll probably write another letter about next Tuesday.

Ties In With Typewriting

Letting children compose their own letters ties in nicely with typewriting. A six-year-old can type the salutation, and let his mother or father do the rest. As he learns to spell more words and to type more easily, he can write more and more, until after two years or so he is able to write a letter by himself. His days of dictation are not properly over, however, until he types or writes without conscious effort, for only then can his fingers keep up with his thoughts.

If he writes to an adult, the correspondent's help can be invaluable. He can answer promptly—time goes so slowly for children though so fast for their elders! He can comment on especially good paragraphs, ask questions about topics mentioned too sketchily, request information on some subject of great interest to the child, and tell about places and events that are outside the child's experience. He can widen the child's horizon.

At the least, early practice in composing letters should make correspondence a pleasure throughout life. And, of course, if Junior is some day President or Ambassador, he will be glad that letter writing is a natural means of expression for him. Though it is primarily the child who will benefit from being encouraged along this line, there are other considerations that make it a desirable procedure. Parents gain in understanding of their children when they help them to express their at first nebulous thoughts, then watch their minds develop slowly until they can put any idea within their experience or imagination into clear, coherent English.

The children's letters may well be preserved along with their first curls and baby clothes. Relatives or friends to whom they are addressed can be requested to save them and return at least a few—or if a typewriter is used, it is easy to keep a carbon copy. Over a period of years they give a most interesting and valuable record of mental growth and changing interests.



Courtesy of Dagens Nyheter

Playing in the Snow at an Open-Air Kindergarten Near Stockholm, Sweden



Courtesy of Dagens Nyheter

The Teacher Helps a Small Skier With Difficult Fastenings

What Are Young People Facing?

Girl in Her 20's Thoughtfully Answers Our Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THIS column is devoted to discussing all sorts of questions having possible bearing on education in its larger sense. So far, we have chatted about books and magazines of interest to parents and educators. We have introduced such subjects as toys, home study courses, the technique of reading faster, and public forums. Sometimes the chairman does all the talking. Sometimes, thanks to word from you, others do all or most of it. Recently your chairman introduced for discussion a group of questions, asking the younger members of the Round Table to speak up from their wealth of experience. Last week we heard from two of them. Today we hear from another. The Round Table does not necessarily reflect editorial opinion. It is an honest attempt to collect points of view.—MILLICENT J. TAYLOR, Chairman.

New England

Dear Editor:

I read with much interest the article "We Put Questions to Youth" which appeared on March 12, and intended to write you at once and give you my answers, but I have been so busy that this is the first opportunity I have had to write.

With reference to your first question, "What do you consider the most pressing problems you are facing today?"—assuming that the "you" refers to all young people, I would say that the questions of employment and marriage present the most perplexing problems.

Many young men of college training have been forced to accept jobs which require no more than a grammar school education to carry out, and their salary is, of course, correspondingly small. Even if they are fortunate enough to get a position in a bank, insurance company or similar organization, advancement is very slow. Particularly since the so-called "depression," employers are loath to raise salaries, or even to restore salary cuts. In this they are not entirely at fault, I realize, as their decisions are influenced by the general uncertainty and unrest which seems to pervade in the business world today.

This leads directly to the second problem of marriage. When a young man is earning barely enough to support himself (and perhaps is being called upon to help support his family or to pay back debts incurred for his education), it seems out of the question for him to consider marrying and assuming the support of a wife and children and the upkeep of a home. Yet the foundation of our civilization is homes and families. In most instances a home and a wife would be a good influence for a man. It would be an incentive for his work and a "center for the affections." The natural time for people to marry, it seems to me, is between the ages of 24 and 28, but I think I am right in saying that the majority of men today of those ages cannot afford to marry. A solution of course might be for families to help their sons and daughters, but how many families are financially able to do this? I must confess that I have no remedy to suggest.

Speaking only from the personal point of view of a girl nearly 24, who has seen most of her girl friends married in the last year or so, I often wonder if it is worth it, and frankly, I am inclined to think that I am happier working, living at home, with my salary practically my own, than I would be married. That, too, is a question facing young people.

You next ask, "What has been your experience in getting a job?" After leaving high school, I went to a secretarial school in the city for a year, and was very fortunate in having a good position offered to me as soon as I completed my course, which position I have held for nearly six years.

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My advice to a girl would be not to go to college unless she is interested in pursuing some particular study or wishes to prepare herself for a teaching position. (This, of course, would not apply to a girl who did not intend to work after leaving college, or whose parents could afford to send her to college and to a technical school afterwards.) If a girl were to spend a year or two at a secretarial school or in studying domestic science, designing, or dietetics, she would be much better fitted to obtain a position when she so desired.

I do not believe, however, that the above applies to a young man. In his case a college education is almost mandatory. Competition for positions is so keen that nine times out of 10 an employer will pick a college man for work in his office if one is available. If a young man has graduated from a liberal arts college and can afford the time and the money, I think it would be worth while for him to continue his studies along some special line such as business management and law.

What I do with my leisure time is not always what I plan to do with it. I enjoy being out-of-doors as much as possible. Hiking, swimming, riding and playing tennis in the summer, skiing and skating in the winter. Although I do not excel in any of those sports, it is simply the joy of being outdoors with friends and being active that appeals to me. I also try to find time for good reading and endeavor to keep up with current events. (In this respect I find The Christian Science Monitor invaluable.) I would like to spend my vacations in traveling—I am one of the "See-America-First" tourists—but this is not always possible.

I am not particularly fond of "crowds." I get more real enjoyment out of doing things with four or five congenial friends than in rushing around with a crowd. However, I would not say that most of the people my age think parties aren't fun unless they are speedy. I think the old proverb, "Birds of a feather flock together," holds true in social life as well as in other instances. Young people who enjoy the same kind of good time are attracted to one another, and together they do those things in which they find pleasure, whether it is "wholesome fun" or "fast parties." I have always found that it pays to "Be Yourself." Very few people are so different that they can't find one or more persons who have tastes and interests in common with them and with whom they can share the joys of companionship.

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In many cases I believe that the gulf between parents and children started when the parents "talked down" to the children. Some parents never seem to realize that their babies have grown up to young men and women, and are, or should be, capable of making their own decisions as to what they should and should not do. By that I do not mean that parents should not try to guide their children in the right way and advise them; but that in so doing they should treat their children as equals, talk over a situation, discuss its pros and cons, and then leave the actual decision up to the child. I think if this policy is adopted when a child is apparently still very young, it will teach him to bring his problems to his parents, not with the idea of depending solely on their judgment, but with the idea of getting an adult's viewpoint on the question, the viewpoint of one whom he knows he can trust and whose wisdom he respects.

I have observed that those parents who are genuinely interested in the plans and activities of their children are the ones who have their children's love, and who are considered to be pals by their children. Some parents never seem to have time to listen to what Mary is doing in some school activity or what John is doing on the athletic field, what Mary thinks on world questions or what John thinks of the New Deal. Much progress has been made to improve the relations between parents and children since the time when our mothers and fathers were children, and I know that harmony and closer relationships are the result of unselfishness and co-operation practiced by every member of the family.

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So much has been written on how to eliminate war, that I hesitate to tackle the subject, and I am afraid that my theory would be considered too Utopian to be practical. However, it is evident that greed, hatred, selfishness and the like are the motivating causes of war. To eliminate the universal manifestation of those characteristics, we must first begin in our own individual lives to overcome and rule out anything resembling greed, hatred and selfishness. As this is done, town and city governments will be purified, as will state governments, national government and finally international government.

The people of no country really want war. It is the leaders who are influenced by a desire for more power, more land, more resources, etc., who find themselves unable to get them by any other means, who resort to war. I believe that any dispute can be settled by arbitration if the disputants are willing to make some concessions.

I dislike to see so much war propaganda in the newspapers and to have it stated that war in the future or near future is inevitable. It fills people with fear and as Job said, that which I most greatly feared has come upon me. If the world were more alive to this form of mass mesmerism and were determined to keep peace at the sacrifice of pride, peace would probably be kept.

I am very glad to have had this opportunity to question myself on the foregoing matters, and although I am not at all satisfied with the way in which I have expressed myself, my thoughts may be of some help to you in getting a comprehensive idea of what we younger people are thinking.

(Miss) V. L.

[Home and School Round Table]



One Way of Learning French Verbs

High School Boy Cartoons His French Vocabulary

Teachers of French might find Winston Potter's idea of learning verbs a good one. Many a high school boy likes to make cartoons. Girls like to draw also. The method seems an effective one, and certainly adds to the gaiety of nations.

Graduates and Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

Though Oxford and Cambridge on the whole rigidly set their faces against vocational education, they are by no means indifferent to the vocational success of their students. This is not really a paradox. For a university that refuses to educate with an eye to worldly success may nevertheless be legitimately gratified if the world sets a high value upon the qualities which it serves.

Hence it is satisfactory to note that the Oxford University appointments committee secured more permanent jobs for Oxford graduates in 1934 than in any of the last four years. In 1931, 218 graduates were placed in positions in the educational, business, professional and governmental worlds; in 1932 the figure remained stationary at 218, but rose to 270 in 1933, and to 341 in 1934. A similar story is told from Cambridge, the figures for the last four years being respectively 365, 376, 444 and (in 1934) 525.

In what spheres do these young graduates chiefly find their vocations? Both at Oxford and at Cambridge it is noted that the demand of the business world for university trained men is increasing. In 1933, 205 Cambridge men were placed, through the agency of the appointments board, in commerce and industry; in 1934 the figure was 220. In 1926 only 39 Oxford men went into industry so far as the records of the appointment committee show; but last year the figure rose to 101. Education, too, is absorbing an ever-growing number of university graduates, the figures for Oxford rising from 140 in 1931 to 182 in 1934. At Cambridge the total was 186 in 1933, and 233 in 1934.

The Government services claim the larger proportion of those remaining, but it is to be noted that these statistics take note only of such students as find work through the university authorities. Many positions, of course, are obtained annually through other sources.

At Kindergarten in Stockholm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

EVERY parish in Stockholm has a day nursery or home where mothers who have to go out to work, and have no one to look after their children, can leave them for the day knowing that they will be properly looked after and fed.

Maria Husmoderskola, a domestic science school in Stockholm, has a day nursery attached to the school, but when a year or two ago the accommodation proved inadequate, the school's summer cottage at Arsta, just outside Stockholm, was requisitioned for an open-air kindergarten. Two ladies interested in children's welfare gave a sum of money to start the colony and it has been run with success since 1931. The school takes about twenty five and six-year-olds, children who will go to the state schools the following year. But first they have one year of outdoor life at the kindergarten.

Every help was given Maria Husmoderskola to start the kindergarten. The school owned two lots in the garden colony but civic regulations provide that only one cottage of a specified size may be built on each lot, and furthermore that they must be placed a certain distance apart. Two cottages unless adjacent would obviously not serve the purpose of the school, so the headmistress applied to the authorities and permission was granted to build the two cottages close together with a connecting covered passage.

Because the children who attend this open-air school are proud of it, they have talked about it so much that many people have become interested and offered their help and service. For instance, a plumber who had been doing work in the Stockholm school was invited to install the water pipes and did so at a very low cost. So struck was he with the happiness of the children at the Arsta school that when the question of putting in central heating was discussed, he offered to do the work for nothing. An old man who had watched the tramload of happy youngsters pass by each day, went to the teacher in charge and presenting her with one krona asked her to buy "something good" for the children. And an old woman who sells newspapers close to the tram stop, one day gave the children a bag of bananas, and a gentleman who had watched the children pass sent a box of apples to the school. Many other gifts could be mentioned. The teachers praise the kindness of the tram conductors, who have treated their sometimes very liv[illegible] passengers with the greatest co[illegible] sideration and patience.

The children often insist on tak[illegible] their parents out to the colony [illegible] show them their school, and on f[illegible] Sundays it is a common occurre[illegible] to see family groups walking out [illegible] Arsta. Occasionally during the we[illegible] a father who happens to be a tru[illegible] driver will stop on his way ho[illegible] from work and give a load [illegible] youngsters a ride home.

Alumnae College

Special to The Christian Science Monit[illegible]

Northampton, Mass.

Smith alumnae, turned studen[illegible] again, will attend the third sessi[illegible] of their special five-day college [illegible] the campus at Northampton, Ju[illegible] 18-22. "Modern France" is the top[illegible] for discussion and study this ye[illegible] and the lectures, four daily, [illegible] members of the Smith College fa[illegible]ulty, will include politics, literatu[illegible] philosophy, foreign policy, educatio[illegible] psychology, music and art. The[illegible] will be ample time between class[illegible] to enjoy the college recreation[illegible] facilities, swimming, boating, squa[illegible] tennis, badminton and bowling.

Smith was the first women's co[illegible]lege to offer this form of adult ed[illegible]cation to its graduates, and the e[illegible]thusiasm with which it has be[illegible] received assures it a permane[illegible] place on the program of the Alumn[illegible] Association. Two hundred and t[illegible] students enrolled in 1933 and th[illegible] general topic offered was "Gre[illegible] Britain in the Twentieth Century[illegible] Last year there were 259 studen[illegible] and the subject studied, "Germa[illegible] since 1870."

Roman Athenaeum

Under the guidance of Prof. Marcello Piacentini, a member of the Royal Academy of Italy, many leading architects and engineers of Italy are now building in Rome a university city which will result in the Roman Athenaeum being the greatest center of studies in Italy. Within a period of two years, in addition to the numerous edifices already existing, there will be erected modern institutes, a large hall capable of seating about 3000 persons, and a library modernly equipped. Thousands of workmen are toiling in order that this new city of studies may be inaugurated on April 21, 1935, "dies natalis urbis."—Institute of International Education.

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Aluminum Plan in Tidal Power

Congress Stalled on 'Dead Center'

G. O. P. Drafts Boston Keynote

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

Aluminum Trust and Quoddy Bay: Andrew W. Mellon's Aluminum Company of America dominates prices at home and is linked to the world aluminum cartel abroad, says an NRA economic report. Distant though these findings are from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine, they nevertheless have a bearing on the development of a great tide-harnessing project at Passamaquoddy Bay with a proposed $30,000,000 PWA grant.

The connection? Simply that the proposed "quoddy" project would include a big aluminum and steel rolling plant, as a beneficiary of its proposed tidal power.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced today that the tidal-power scheme has yet to be decided upon: it is still just one item on a long list of projects. But there is reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt looks on the plan with some favor. A state-regulated aluminum company deriving its power from lunar forces generated into tides and harnessed by Federal funds, would be an extraordinary form of competition, to say the least, for the Pittsburgh-dominated aluminum cartel!

As to Mr. Mellon's company, the NRA report shows that his family controls both the American and the Canadian concern, Aluminum, Ltd., with share ownership of 69 per cent in one, and 73 per cent in the other. "Accordingly it is not surprising," says the report, "that, although Canada is the world's largest aluminum producer, this company has never competed in the United States market with domestic aluminum."

Congress Stalled: The old Ford "Model T" engine occasionally gave the driver trouble, due to a peculiar trick of its own. When he tried to start it, it wouldn't budge. The engine was caught in "dead center." Sometimes a deft turn of the crank would end the trouble; frequently the mere shaking of the old car would start the motor palpitating.

Political observers now wonder if Mr. Roosevelt doesn't face much the same trouble with Congress. That it is not functioning is fairly apparent. The way the Senate put the Copeland food and drug bill on the shelf yesterday after days of futile debate is a case in point.

It is only one illustration. The "must" items of the new-deal program are immobile. Somebody has got to do something about it, and the man is probably Mr. Roosevelt. It isn't that anything is the matter with the old congressional machine. It doesn't need oil, or gas or grease. The New Deal majority is there.

It just seems to be (say old-time observers) that the engine is caught in "dead center." Somebody needs to give Congress a shake, and the lustier the better. That Mr. Roosevelt is back from Florida in a mood to give it a good shake seems the consensus. He wants to go places and do things, and he needs a functioning Congress to get him there.

Republicans at Boston: The keynote address by Representative Theodore Christianson (R) of Minnesota at the Republican Party conference for New England in Boston on April 30 is being carefully prepared.

When the Boston gathering was launched, no word of the Kansas City gathering sponsored by William Allen White and other leaders, had been heard. Now a whole series of conferences is in view, ranging from the Kansas City parley to the Des Moines April 27 conference of Long-Coughlin-Olson forces.

Mr. Christianson's "Keynote" will be studied all over the country. Rarely has a Representative a chance for such an audience. The Boston gathering will bring Republican national committeemen from all over New England. A goodly representation from both Houses of Congress is expected.

It is not generally known that the inspiration for the conference came largely from the House side of the Capitol. With one or two exceptions, the New England Republican Senators now in Washington are less militant than the somewhat battered group of the same party in the House.

The next election will probably return a number of additional Republican Representatives from New England; but in the Senate only one Democrat's seat falls vacant—that of Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts. The drive for a revived party comes largely from the House.

The Christianson speech is designed to form a bridge between East and West. Its platform will be largely mobilization of discontent with the New Deal; it will be an effort to unite New England conservatives and western progressives, a decidedly difficult task. That is one of the reasons so much care is going into its preparation, and why so much attention centers upon it.

Current Artistic Events

Soloist



Walter Gieseking
Who Plays With the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening

Posters and Posters

ART WEEK brings to light many undisclosed talents; it throws light on many activities which are given no prominence in the customary routine of exhibitions. At the Boston Art Club, there is a collection of 100 posters contributed by competitors for the Art-Week-in-Boston poster contest. Students of the School of Practical Arts and the Massachusetts Art School are represented.

The problem was beset with difficulties. The dimensions of the poster were small, shallow and wide. The information had to be imparted and the decoration, pertaining to Art Week, took second place.

It is rather interesting to note that a problem which concerns a subject as vast as art did not grip the imaginations of the contestants. A small problem, advertising hosiery or a summer resort, would somehow be treated with more ingenuity. The students seemed to feel the necessity of treating the subject too sanctimoniously and too conventionally. The palette appears often, classical statuary, formidable buildings. The handling of the subject is far more interesting than the story. The students are trained rigorously; they learn the conventions, the proper placing, excellent lettering, a clean craftsmanship. And, what is most important, the designs carry. The imaginative side is a personal matter, it cannot be taught, or even engendered. Personal insight and the pressure of competition in the industrial world will no doubt heighten the fancy of these students.

At the Boston Public Library there is the annual exhibition of posters contributed for the contest held by the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The young participants in the contest have not experienced the rigors of schooling. They have not been taught what to emphasize what to excise. They draw with emotion and often with more than a dash of good taste.

The youthful poster-makers generally place the portrait centrally and put the printing into the available space left. They do not sharpen the design with conventions, resort to economies necessitated by the mechanical means employed for reproduction.

Touching are the titles, which betray genuine affection for animals. The animals are given expressions imploring, anguished, bitter. "Wanted, a Friend," "Banish Traps," "Just Pals," "Find Me a Home," are some of the expressive titles, illustrated with touching amateurish pictures.

D. A.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are new stations and changes in schedule of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science and is published in the Monitor as received. A complete list of these programs appears on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations
Georgia
Columbus—Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
North Carolina
Raleigh—Sundays, April 14, 21, 5:15 p. m.; April 28, 4:15 p. m., WPTF, 680kc.

Changes in Schedule
Indiana
Elkhart—April 28, 30; May 1, 3, 4, 5:30 p. m., WTRC, 1310kc.

U. S. to Co-operate In Chaco Settlement By Chile-Argentina

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Extensive American co-operation with the Chile-Argentina proposal for settlement of the Chaco war is forecast by the terms of the official American acceptance. An American delegation will be appointed to proceed to Buenos Aires, where the meetings of the peace commission are expected to be held, and altogether the most realistic and promising outlook on the Chaco situation is now opening.

The State Department announces that: "The Government of the United States has accepted in general terms the invitation to co-operate in the formulation of a pacific solution of the Chaco dispute and in the presentation of such solution to Bolivia and Paraguay. The Department of State has not yet received the text of the joint invitation sent to us through our embassies in Santiago and Buenos Aires. Consequently, no formal reply can be made until after such invitation has been received."

Similar collaboration with the peace effort is expected from Brazil. While Washington authorities do not know precisely what activities are about to begin, they expect general negotiations within the limits of latest League of Nations proposals, which turn on a conference of interested neutral powers in a neutral capital. The whole peace plan is flexible, but at least a method of practical, small-scale collaboration has been devised.

Consolidated Oil Corp. Income

The Consolidated Oil Corporation reports for 1934 a consolidated net income of $553,383 after charges, taxes, and reserves, equal to $5.44 a share on 101,844 shares of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par outstanding. This compares with $133,580 or $1.28 a share on the 104,144 shares of preferred stock in 1933.

Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

Following are new stations and changes in the schedule of The Christian Science Monitor Newscasts and is published as received. A complete list of these newscasts appears in the Monitor on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule
Georgia
Columbus—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Michigan
Calumet—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WHDF, 1370kc.

Liquor Clause Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Efforts to include a liquor taxing clause in the biennial revenue bill, presented to the North Carolina Senate for adoption, failed. The rider clause provided that North Carolina should place a tax on hard liquors when and if their sale should be permitted in the state. Adoption, it is explained, would have had a tendency to aid the passage of pending liquor legislation.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

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Number of Center Jumps Reduced In Basketball

Slight Modification of the Intermission Rule Extends Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—A general tightening of the rules having special reference to jump plays featured the deliberations of the National Basketball Rules Committee yesterday at Hotel McAlpin. The solons generally moved to keep players away from the various jump circles, with especial stress on the attempts of the players to cross the circle before the actual tap of the ball.

The number of center jumps was reduced by having the team scored on by a successful free throw, put the ball in play at any point in its own back line, though this was slightly modified under certain conditions.

A player will not hereafter be allowed to remain in his own free-throw lane for more than three seconds, except when trying for a loose ball, with the present arc extended into a full circle, with only one defending player allowed in the lane.

The shifting of all jump balls to center was buried, for at least a year, with the proposal laid on the table and referred to a research committee.

Officials were instructed to exercise more authority to keep players from the jump circle.

A slight modification of the intermission rule extended the time from 10 to 15 minutes, except by mutual agreement, with the rule not applying to games with eight-minute quarters.

A goal made by a player after a personal foul has been made against him will be hereafter allowed, even though the ball has not left his hand before the whistle blew, provided the blowing of the whistle did not affect the play of the defense.

Officials were instructed to be more insistent in using the disqualifying rules to prevent contact, and to tighten up generally in regard to them.

Managers Pick League All-Star Hockey Team

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—An all-star National Hockey League team, selected by the league managers, was announced here today. First and second teams follow:

First Team	Pos.	Second Team
Thompson, Boston	g.	Worters, Americans
Shore, Boston	rd.	Seibert, Rangers
Coulter, Chicago	ld.	Day, Toronto
Boucher, Rangers	c.	Blinco, Maroons
Conacher, Toronto	rw.	Aurie, Detroit
Jackson, Toronto	lw.	Joliat, Canadiens

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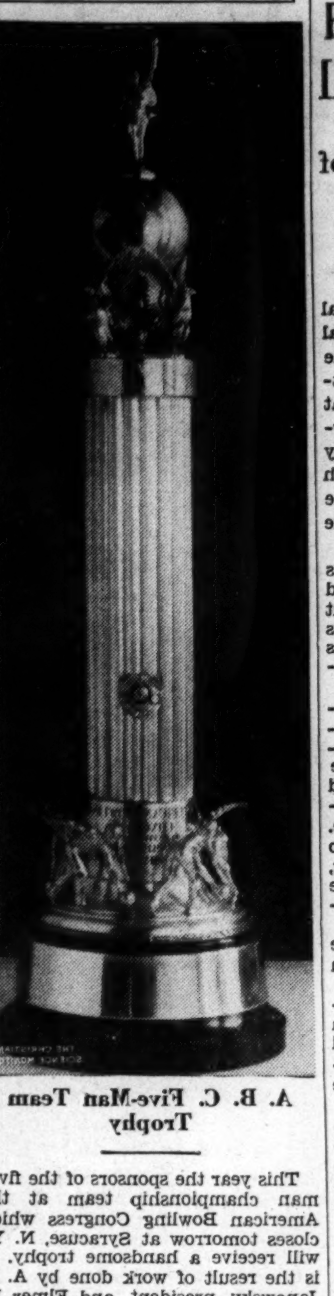
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Handsome Prize



A. B. C. Five-Man Team Trophy

This year the sponsors of the five-man championship team at the American Bowling Congress which closes tomorrow at Syracuse, N. Y., will receive a handsome trophy. It is the result of work done by A. E. Janowsky, president, and Elmer H. Baumgarten, secretary of the A. B. C., and is one of the finest trophies ever offered.

The prize rests upon an ebony base and is 41 inches in height. The figure at its top holding a sprig of laurel denotes supremacy of the world which it surmounts. The globe on which the countries of the two hemispheres are graven reposes on the upraised wings of three eagle figures denoting the strength of the A. B. C. organization.

On the fluted column is an exact replica of the diamond-studded championship medals given to each member of the winning team.

The base of the column is suitably engraved with the name of the donor, and surrounding it are five figures of bowlers in action, all in rich gold. Except for these, the top figure emblematic of victory, and the medal reproduction, the trophy is of resplendent silver.

International Yacht Dates

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 9 (AP)—Tentative selection of Rochester and the dates July 16 through 18 for the first international series of six-meter class sloop racing ever held on Lake Ontario, with the Silas L. George Cup at stake, was announced yesterday by Francis H. Herrick, secretary of Crescent Yacht Club and a trustee of the cup. The series will precede the international long-distance handicap cruising race for the Freeman Cup, which will start from Rochester July 20 and finish at Kingston, Ont. The fifty-first annual regatta of the Lake Yacht Racing Association of Lake Ontario will be held from Kingston on July 22 to 26.

Early Morning Football

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9 (AP)—Assembling at 6:30 a. m. in order not to interfere with other sports, some 45 Springfield College varsity football candidates, headed by Capt. Charles McNiven, began spring practice yesterday under Coach Jack Rothacher. The workout was devoted to fundamentals, with laterals being stressed. The practice will be carried on for two weeks at the same early morning hour.

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D	E	N	T	U	R	E
A	D	D	E	R	S	▨

Colorado State Triple Winner In Conference

Takes Rocky Mountain Swimming, Gymnastic and Wrestling Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., April 9—When the book of winter intercollegiate sports activity in the Rocky Mountain Conference was closed, Colorado State A. and M. at Ft. Collins, formerly known as Colorado Aggies, was found to be in possession of three of the five championships.

Swimming, gymnastics and wrestling in the eastern division of the conference were all won by the Colorado Farmers. The basketball title went to their arch-rivals, the Utah State Farmers at Logan, Utah, while the western division wrestling crown was won by Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah.

In the basketball race, which proved to be one of the hottest in this region in many years, Greeley State College, Greeley, Col., won the eastern division pennant, displacing Wyoming University, last year's division and conference champs. Greeley won nine games, lost three, to top the eastern side standings.

On the other side of the Continental Divide, Utah State College had just as difficult a time in proving its right to the top rung in the tabulations. They too ended the season with nine contests won and three lost.

In the playoff which was held in Logan, Utah, the Utah Staters defeated Greeley State in two out of three games for the Rocky Mountain Conference cage championship. The Utes won the first and second games of the series, 54-34 and 47-35, respectively, while the Coloradans took the last by the 45-42 count.

Altho his team placed only third in the western division final evaluations, William Kinner '36, tall Utah University center monopolized high scoring honors of the Rockies with 169 points, an average of better than 14 points a game. In 12 games Kinner rang up 68 field goals and 33 free throws.

On the eastern slope, Willard (Buzz) West '35, Wyoming University guard, won top scoring honors with 115 points, amassed by 51 field goals and 13 free throws in 14 games.

Water activity saw the Colorado State natators set the pace at the conference swimming meet held at Boulder, Colo., winning the meet with 46 points. Other colleges finished in the following order: Colorado University, Colorado School of Mines, Greeley State College, Wyoming University and Denver University.

Wrestling on the east side again found Colorado State A. and M. at the top, taking a one-point victory in the final meet from Colorado University that contented itself with second place. Greeley State and Denver University trailed. Western division mat activity saw Brigham Young University in possession of the title at the close of the season. No playoff between the two schools was scheduled.

Only four colleges were represented by gymnastic teams as the conference get-together; but at that Colorado State again proved its superiority in this branch of athletic activity. Greeley took second, Colorado University, third and Wyoming University, fourth.

Cobb Predicts Close Race in Each League

PALO ALTO, Calif., April 9 (AP)—Ty Cobb, who carved his niche in baseball's hall of fame as a member of the Detroit Tigers, looks forward to close battles for the major league championships this year.

Speaking before a civic club meeting yesterday, the former Georgia peach, now an adopted Californian, predicted:

"The 1935 pennant race in the National League should be between the world champion Cardinals and the Giants. In the American League it should be a fight between Detroit, Cleveland, the Yankees and Red Sox.

"I doubt if the Dean brothers will be as effective as they were last year for St. Louis."

Cobb admitted he is partial to Mickey Cochrane's Detroit Club and not for sentimental reasons.

"Any time a team wins the American League pennant with the power the Tigers showed last year, it must be reckoned as the favorite to repeat," he declared.

Montrealers Top Halifax

HALIFAX, N. S., April 9 (AP)—Sharp-shooting Dave Neville led the Montreal Royals to a 4-3 victory over the Halifax Wolverines last night in the second game of their series for the eastern Canadian amateur hockey championship. They battled to a 3-3 tie in the first game Saturday.

Aweigh Declared Winner

KEY WEST, Fla., April 9 (AP)—Based on a time handicap, the 47-foot cutter Aweigh, owned by L. M Balliere of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., yesterday was declared the winner of the Havana-to-Key West yacht race that started from the Cuban capital late Sunday.

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Swimmers Show Still More Olympic Ability

AFTER the college swimmers had completed the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship swimming program in the Harvard pool at Cambridge, Mass., a week ago Saturday, we had occasion to predict that when the Olympic Games swimming meet of 1936 takes place, Uncle Sam will be in position to give the representatives of Japan a better battle for the men's swimming titles than was the case at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932. At that time the representatives of the Rising Sun finished first and second in the 100-meter freestyle and backstroke events, the 200-meter breaststroke and the 1500-meter freestyle. Japan was also first in the 800-meter relay with the United States second. This left the United States with only one first and one second place in the six racing events on the program as Crabbe was the winner of the 400-meter freestyle. Last weekend the Amateur Athletic Union held its indoor championships and the results of those races served only to strengthen the prophecy that Japan will have to turn out some faster swimmers next year if she is to keep the United States from getting back to its old place at the top of the swimming events.

Three Stars to Build Team Around

Right now the United States coach has three stars around whom he can build a strong team of swimmers and, as there is still another year before the men will be picked, there is time for these men to improve or even a new swimmer or two to splash across the tank to world's fame and a place on the 1936 team. The three stars at the present time are Adolph Kiefer of the Lake Shore A. C.; Peter Fick of the New York A. C., and, last but by no means least, Jack Medica of the University of Washington. With Kiefer breaking the record for the 150-yard backstroke; and Medica breaking the world's record for the 500-yard freestyle to add to the record he made for the 1500-meter freestyle the previous week, as well as a new American record for the 220-yard freestyle, it would seem as if these three would be able to take care of enough first places to give America the team honors, especially as they should receive strong backing from such swimmers as James R. Gilhula of the University of Southern California; Ralph Flanagan of Miami; John Macionis, a Yale freshman, and Charles Flachman, who were not far behind the above-mentioned trio last week. And our racers are sure to have fine backing in the two diving events with Elbert Root of Miami Biltmore and Dick Degener, Detroit A. C., to defend the Olympic titles won by Micky Galitzen and Harold Smith in 1932. This week finds the women holding their A. A. U. championships at Chicago and it will be interesting to see if they can show as much superiority over their 1934 championships as did the men.

Umpire Hildebrand Retires

The announcement of the men who will handle the indicator in the American League this year informs the public that one of the veteran umpires of the junior circuit will not be in his accustomed haunts this coming summer, as George Hildebrand has retired. For the past 22 years he has been one of the men who has been calling them in the American and has generally been regarded as one of the best of umpires. It is my opinion that any man who has umpired in a baseball league for as many years as that, is entitled to be retired with a good pension. William Dinneen is still the veteran of the staff and during the past 25 years he has been as good an umpire as he was pitcher for the Boston Americans back in the early years of the present century and that is saying a whole lot.

Wolfe's Tires Shops Lead Five-Man Division

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 9 (AP)—If the Wolfe's Tires Shops of Niagara Falls, N. Y., can weather the attack of teams competing tonight in the American Bowling Congress, they can feel sure of first prize in the national pin classic. The title means $1000 and five diamond studded medals.

Teams from Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Oneonta and Oswego will represent New York State while a few teams from Erie, Penna., and one from Ashland, Ohio, and another from far off Waukesha, Wisconsin, are scheduled. They'll be shooting at the 3029 total hung up by the Wolfe's last night. The tournament has two more days to run but Wednesday night will be devoted to two squads of "booster" teams.

The Wolfe's made a garrison finish to land first place with five pins to spare. After games of 994 and 980 they clicked for 1055 to beat out the Tivoli team of Detroit which held the lead for more than a week with 3024.

The Niagara Falls pinmen lost a beautiful chance to hit 1100 in their last game when breaks in the final frame cost them over 60 pins.

Three changes were made in the standing of the minor events during the afternoon. Encil Carpenter of Akron was responsible for two of them, landing seventh in the singles with 690 and eighth in the all events with a nine-game total of 1896.

Eugene Fix of Allentown, Penna., was the other newcomer among the first 10. He went into fifth place with 696.

Pickups

IT WAS definitely decided yesterday that the Boston Red Sox can play Sunday baseball at Fenway Park. The club was granted a permit by the City Council and it was accepted by General Manager Eddie Collins, who made the formal request. The granting of the license opened the way for the annual city series between the Red Sox and Braves. At the request of President Emil E. Fuchs of the Braves, all three games will be played at Fenway Park, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The original plans had the Saturday contest scheduled for Braves Field.

Manager Bill McKechnie of the Braves expects to send Ed Brandt, Fred Frankhouse and Flint Rhem against the Sox. Joe Cronin probably will use Ferrell, Ostermueller and Rhodes, with Grove also a possibility.

Baxter Jordan, Rupert Thompson, Joe Mowry, Hal Lee, Flint Rhem and Leo Mangum are still unsigned in the Braves' ranks. President Fuchs expects no further trouble, however, once he sets about the task of getting their signatures.

The Chicago Cubs made only three hits yesterday to seven for the Yankees, but the National Leaguers won the ball game, 5 to 0. Big Charlie Ruffing blanked the Cubs without a hit during the first six innings, letting no one get beyond second base. But when Cliff Melton replaced Ruffing in the seventh, the Cubs went out and scored five runs. Cuyler doubled, Grimm walked, Stephenson sacrificed and Jurges singled in two runs. Root also walked, Crosetti fumbled a grounder, and then Demaree smashed a long double into left field for three more runs.

Only about 300 people paid their way into the Chattanooga ball park to watch this Yankee-Cub game, a game between teams that represent the two largest cities in the United States. Incidentally, the last time the Cubs had met the Yanks was in the World Series of 1932.

If it ever stops raining out in St. Louis, the Cardinals and Browns will resume their city series. Dizzy Dean and Buck Newsom are ready to pitch.

The Chicago White Sox and Pittsburgh Pirates are now tied at eight victories each in their barnstorming series.

The Giants have optioned Joe Martin and Al Cucciniello, rookie infielders, to the Nashville club of the Southern Association. The latter is a brother to Tony Cuccinello of the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Giants are now down to 24 men, which means they need release only one more man to be within the player limit. Joe Malay, first baseman, will probably be the one to go.

When rain caused the postponement of their final exhibition game in Washington today, the Braves left immediately for Boston and will arrive at 9:40 this evening at the South Station. The club will stop over at the Hotel Touraine.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

April 8

Brooklyn (N) 6, Toronto (IL) 5.
Chicago (N) 5, New York (A) 0.
Chicago (A) 3, Pittsburgh (N) 2.
Montreal (IL) 5, Rochester (IL) 2.
Columbus (AA) 11, Buffalo (IL) 2.

American Athletes Win in Palestine

TEL AVIV, Palestine, April 9 (AP)—American athletes scored an overwhelming victory in the track and field events of the Jewish Olympics which came to a close before 50,000 spectators yesterday.

The United States contingent led in points with 254. Germany was second with 183 and Poland third with 178½. Palestine scored 139½, Austria 135, Czechoslovakia 105 and South Africa 91.

Harry Hoffman of New York won the final of the 400-meter run, with Abe Rosenkrantz of Michigan State Normal College finishing sixth. Rosenkrantz then went on to win the 800-meter event. William Steiner of New York contributed another victory for the American athletes by capturing the Marathon. Syd Koff of Brooklyn was second in the hurdles.

Detroit Olympics Even Series With Vancouver

"Little World Hockey Series"

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	1	0	1	5	5	2
Vancouver	1	0	1	5	5	2

(Three out of five games)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 9 (AP)—The Detroit Olympics went back on an even footing with the Vancouver Lions in their "little world series" when they defeated the Northwestern Professional Hockey League champions, 4 to 0, in the second game here last night.

The Lions took the first contest Friday night, 5 to 1.

The Olympics counted single goals in the first and second periods, then punched home two in the final session as they caught the Lions flatfooted on power plays.

Despite the fact the Olympics were handed seven penalties, five of them in the last period, compared with a lone two minutes for Brian Hextall, the Lions winger, the coast club was unable to take advantage of its extra man power. The few times the players broke through the tight Detroit defense they were stopped by Normie Smith, who played a brilliant game in the visitors' goal.

Sporting Around the Hub

FOLLOWING a successful spring road trip the Harvard baseball team will open its home season tomorrow afternoon at Soldiers Field with a game against Boston University, at 4 p. m. The Crimson won three games from Villanova, Georgetown and Pennsylvania, lost to Maryland and tied with Annapolis. The Terriers will be playing their first game of the season. Irving Gordon, sophmore B. U. pitcher, is expected to face Harvard. As a freshman he pitched B. U. to victory over the Crimson yearlings. Dribb Braggiotti probably will pitch for Harvard. He hurled the 3-to-3 tie game with Navy.

Another miler of fame will take a fling at the Boston Athletic Association Marathon, April 19, according to an announcement from Tom Kenaly. Leo Lermond, former New England A. A. U. mile champion, has filed his entry for the 26-mile distance, and will try to emulate the performance of Jole Ray back in 1928. Along with Lermond's entry came that of Dave Komonen, Sudbury (Ont.) veteran plodder who won the race last year following several previous attempts. These two names were the outstanding of eight others received. The others: Pat Dengis, Baltimore, Md.; John C. Riley, Norfolk Y. H. A.; Vincent Cappuccio, East Boston; Arthur Havey, Kingston, R. I.; Edward L. Brodie, Melrose; Ralph Mayers, South Boston; Peter J. Licciardi, North Medford Club, and Frank J. Butler, Saugus.

Polly Blodgett of Brookline, holder of the United States junior figure skating championship, recently passed the seventh skating test with honors. Miss Blodgett plans to take the eighth, or championship, test sometime next season. Her school figures have improved noticeably in the past season.

About 40 candidates for the Harvard football team reported to Coach Dick Harlow, varsity mentor, at Soldiers Field, yesterday, as the Crimson gridiron athletes resumed spring practice after a week's vacation.

Governors of the New England states will be invited to attend Governor's Day at the Sandy Burr Country Club on May 8. Arrangements for this special golfing event were completed yesterday at a meeting of club officials. Prizes will be awarded at a stag dinner. Friends of the governors and other golfing celebrities will also be invited.

The twenty-fifth annual Cathedral Y. M. C. A. 10-mile road race, an open handicap affair, will be staged on the afternoon of April 7. Every other year the Cathedral run has preceded the B. A. A. Marathon. Twenty-five prizes will be awarded in honor of the event's twenty-fifth anniversary. The runners will start at Union Park Street, continue to Harrison Avenue, proceed along Massachusetts Avenue, to Columbia Road, to Blue Hill Avenue, to Morton Street and return. Entries may be filed with Asa Foye, Manager, 75 Union Park Street, Boston.

The Boston Park Department held a meeting of representatives of Greater Boston baseball teams last night for the purpose of forming the Boston Park Department Baseball League. The meeting was called by William M. Mullin and was held at the recreation office, 440 Park Drive. Over 700 cards have been mailed to prospective teams. The schedule is expected to be completed for announcement on or about April 19.

Patrick, Hitchman Remain

During the speech-making at the Bruin Cub victory dinner at the Manger Hotel last night, Charles F. Adams, president of the Bruins, said there would be no change in the executive or managerial departments of the Bruins or Cubs for next season. President Weston Adams paid high tribute to his Cubs, and other speakers were introduced by General Manager Art Ross, who capably served as toastmaster. Disbanding of the team awaits final word from Vancouver in regard to the proposed trip to the coast for a post-season series.

Cubs Not Going to Vancouver

Word was received from the Boston Bruin office this morning that the proposed trip to Vancouver for a post-season series between the Vancouver Lions and the Bruin Cubs, champions of the Northwestern Professional Hockey League and the Canadian-American Hockey League respectively, is definitely off. The present series between the Lions and Detroit Olympics has been prolonged by the victory of the latter last night.

Dreary Picture Of Yale Eleven Painted by Pond

Eli Now 'On the Spot' as Result of Defeating Tigers Last Fall

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9 (AP)—Yale's football victory over Princeton last fall, which ranked as the major upset of the 1934 gridiron campaign, had its boomerang here today with Head Coach Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond as the chief "boomer."

With the opening drill of a five-week program of spring practice hardly out of the way, Pond, who hates to make alibis—especially nearly six months before the first game of the new season, today painted a very dreary portrait of his "woes."

"You wouldn't think that scoring a victory over a hitherto undefeated Princeton football team would have a bad effect on the coach and members of the winning team, would you?" questioned Pond. "Well, it didn't until I began to get around since that eventful day, and after thinking things over, I know that's the day our 1935 troubles started.

"Here's what I mean. Last year we were faced with a suicide schedule and were not expected to win a game. You know what happened. We beat Pennsylvania, Brown, Dartmouth, Princeton and Harvard. We won some of those games because our opponents didn't expect much from us.

"But, this year, it's going to be different. We're going to be on the spot and it's going to be up to us to come through on a schedule which calls for games with New Hampshire, Penn, Navy, Army, Dartmouth, Brown, Harvard and Princeton.

"In addition to this, we lost six regulars from the eleven 'Iron Men'—Morton, Fuller, Deangelis, Capt. Clare Curtin, Grosscup and Scott. And the material to replace these boys simply isn't around.

"The problem, very briefly, is to round out the backfield, dig up a tackle, two guards and a center. The regulars who will be available are Capt. Kim Whitehead and Jerry Roscoe, backs; Larry Kelley and Bob Train, ends; Henry Wright, tackle.

"Oh well, maybe we'll score another victory over Princeton again. That will be something."

Despite Pond's dismal picture, Yale has an exceptionally fine squad of more than 60 candidates participating in the spring workouts which began yesterday.

Among those who looked on while Coach Pond and his assistants Neale, Williamson, Myers and Scott were putting the squad through the session, was F. Clare Curtin, last year's captain.

"Looks like one of the best turnouts I've ever seen," he said. "But it sure is a pleasure to be out here looking on. I know I'll miss it in the fall, though.

Dunlap Carried to 38 Holes but Wins Title

PINEHURST, N. C., April 9 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr., the former national champion, was carried to the thirty-eighth green by a young Lumberton (N. C.) golfer, Johnny Johnson, yesterday before winning the North and South amateur golf title for the fourth time.

The slender New Yorker and the dark horse of the tournament were all square when rain halted their 36-holes final match Saturday afternoon, on the thirty-first hole.

Resuming play yesterday where they left off, the pair were again even on the thirty-sixth.

On the thirty-seventh, Dunlap gave Johnson an open chance to win his first important title, but he flubbed it.

After pushing his drive into a trap, Dunlap recovered to a point 100 yards short of the green, and managed to get a 5. Johnson's spoon second was 30 feet wide; he chipped to within five feet of the pin, then missed the down-hill putt, and also required a 5.

On the final hole, the Lumberton entry caught a trap with his second and had to take a 6, while the New Yorker's perfectly-played par 4 gave him the match.

Chicago White Sox Start Games Earlier

By the Associated Press
Chicago, April 9

LIKE the Cubs, the Chicago White Sox will start their Saturday and Sunday home games this season at 2 p. m., instead of an hour later, as has been the custom for years.

The move is designed to take advantage of the week-end holiday to boost attendance figures, the idea being to eliminate an hour of delay of waiting for the games to start. It is figured that in trying to waste nearly three hours on Saturdays before game time, the prospective cash customer sometimes decided to do something else with his time.

Five Women Qualify For Fencing Finals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—Those veterans of many championships, Marion Lloyd and Dorothy Locke, of Salle de Armes Vince, and Muriel Guggolz, now of The Fencers Club of New York, led the field of qualifiers from New York, as the result of the preliminary round, for the national women's foil championship, yesterday evening at The Fencers Club. The other three places were filled by Mrs. Erich Funke, Greco Fencing Club, Ann Jones, Salle Santelli, and Carol Alessandroni, The Fencers Club, out of the 16 who entered.

The fencers were divided into two strips, with three survivors from each. Miss Locke made a clean sweep of her six bouts on the first, but did not meet Miss Guggolz, who lost to Mrs. Funke only, giving each five victories and one defeat.

In the second, which was fenced through, Miss Lloyd won all seven of her bouts, with Miss Alessandroni, who is a newcomer this season, and still in the junior ranks, at 6-1, losing only to the former champion. Miss Jones was third, losing only to Miss Lloyd and Miss Alessandroni.

English Boys to Learn Farming in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Child Emigration Society of Great Britain has purchased a large farm near Victoria where it proposes to train English boys to become practical Canadian farmers.

The first group of boys to be educated in agriculture under the program will arrive here during the spring. As they complete their training and are able to start farming on their own account, others will be brought out by the society.

Over the Net

MARGOT E. LUMB of Kingston-upon-Thames, Eng., who won the United States and English squash racquets championships during the 1934-35 season, has been asked to train for the 1935 English Wightman Cup tennis team. It is not known at this writing whether she will or will not accept. According to Mrs. T. Richard Madden of Jamaica Plain, Mass., Miss Lumb's aunt, H. W. (Bunny) Austin has said the English girl possesses one of the hardest forearm drives he has ever seen. Miss Lumb is lefthanded, and has taken certificates of excellence in skating, swimming and riding. She also plays a fair game of golf.

China, with an eye on the future rather than the present, will send two of its youngest tennis stars to compete in the opening round of the North American Zone Davis Cup tennis series next month. The Chinese youngsters are Kho Shinkee and Guy Cheng. Both are said to be in their early 20s and unknown in international tournament play. Shinkee, who lives in Batavia, Dutch East Indies, is the Chinese national champion. Cheng of Shanghai was runner up in the Shanghai championships last summer. They will spend three or four months in the United States, playing in numerous state and sectional tournaments.

Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle tennis star, recently won the badminton title of that Pacific coast city. Prusoff won the singles final by defeating Windy Langlie, 15—11, 15—7, and then teamed with Don Laizure to win the doubles playoff from Maurice Van Antwerp and Charles Babler, 15—8, 11—15, 15—10. Prusoff has played tennis in several eastern tournaments.

The annual Hotchkiss Cup tennis matches, bringing together teams from Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Norfolk, will be held this summer. The matches will probably be held in early June.

Rye, N. Y., will be the scene of the Sears Cup matches this year. They will be played off on June 7 and 8. New York will defend the women's intercity championship.

Sarazen Wins Playoff

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 9 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, former national open champion, climaxed a great comeback yesterday by trouncing Craig Wood, professional rival from Deal, N. J., in a 36-hole playoff battle for first-prize money of $1500 in the Augusta national invitation tournament. Sarazen won by five strokes, carding 71-73—144 to Woods' 75-74—149. Sarazen took a four-shot lead on the last nine of the morning round, doubled it on the outgoing half of the afternoon play and coasted in from that point. It was a one-sided affair, marked mainly by the flawless character of Gene's golf. The former open king was even par for the entire playoff. His card showed three birdies, three holes where he lost a stroke and exactly 30 in par, a rare exhibition of consistency.

Atlanta Tennis Starts

ATLANTA, Ga., April 9 (AP)—Preliminary play in the second annual Atlanta invitation tennis tournament began yesterday with first-round matches involving few of the seeded stars. Malon Courts of Atlanta, seeded No. 8, and only one of the select list to see action, defeated Henry Swift, another local player, 6—3, 7—5. Bryan M. Grant Jr., Wilmer L. Allison Jr., R. Berkeley Bell, Gilbert Hall, Lefty Bryan and Hal Surface, all seeded entrants, will arrive here today from Texas for their first-round tests while Billy Reese, the other seeded player, also will begin action then.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
Sacramento	1	0	1.000
Missions	1	0	1.000
Portland	0	0	.000
Oakland	0	1	.000
San Francisco	0	1	.000
Hollywood	0	1	.000
Seattle	0	1	.000

Results April 8

Missions 11, San Francisco 2.
Only game played.

Engle Signed for 1936

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9 (AP)—Clyde Engle, connected with Yale baseball for the past 12 years, is to return as freshman coach for at least another season, it was disclosed today by Malcolm Farmer, chairman of athletics. The early announcement of a contract to Engle for 1936 was due to the excitement among undergraduates, said Farmer. Ordinarily it would be made only at the end of the season.

Ruth Aarons Retains Title

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—Ruth Aarons of New York retained the women's national table tennis championship Sunday, defeating Jessie Purvis of Des Plaines, Ill., in the final. The score was 21—18, 21—17, 21—12.

Holding Company Bill Is Protested By State Boards

Encroachment of Federal Authority Opposed by National Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—State Utilities Commissioners, concerned over the encroachment of federal authority into state jurisdictions, added their voice April 5 to the opposition to the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill now pending in Congress.

John E. Benton, general solicitor of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, appeared before the House Interstate Commerce Committee as the official representative of the association and presented its formal recommendations for changes in the legislation which would protect the authority of the state groups now controlling utility rates.

Unlike most other opposition witnesses the state commissioners had nothing to say about the provision of the bill which would eliminate holding companies from the electricity and gas utility fields. Mr. Benton conceded abuses in the system and referred to the area between state and federal jurisdiction which has so far been immune for any jurisdiction.

He explained that the commissioners favored rigid federal regulation over the hitherto immune areas, but that they protested strongly against the intrusion of federal authority into the areas already covered by state authority. For this reason they recommended changes in the bill to restrict its effect to holding companies actually engaged in interstate commerce and a redefinition of holding companies which would immunize those which are actually intrastate from any effect under the bill.

Qualified Support Lent Utilities by Chamber Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, April 4 lent qualified support to the utilities of the country in their effort to stave off elimination of holding companies as prescribed in the Wheeler-Rayburn bill.

He attempted no defense for the holding company practices which have brought the system into public disrepute, but he did insist that "improper practices are not limited to public utility holding companies," and that abuses in the system can be eliminated without abolishing the holding company entirely.

Generally speaking, Mr. Harriman indorsed the bill and the basic principles involved, but recommended numerous detailed modifications including that of Section 10, which provides for the dissolution of holding companies by 1940. In its place he would limit holding companies to the control of two integrated operating systems and provide only that each company must divest itself of control over any operating company outside of the two systems by 1940. He would permit the company to own securities in other operating companies, provided the ownership did not involve control.

Attributing the abuses in the holding company system to the general speculative mania of the last decade, Mr. Harriman emphasized that similar abuses had existed in the banking system, in real estate and in the securities market. Legislation had been passed to prevent its recurrence in banking and securities. He agreed that similar reform measures should now be applied to the public utilities.

Emergency Relief Costs Questioned In Eastern States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—Heavy guns were trained on emergency relief expenditures in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey April 5, with legislative moves for investigations in the Empire and Keystone states, and a demand for a curb on jobless aid in the Garden State.

In Albany, public relief is prominent on the legislative agenda, with a tendency to put the decision for an inquiry up to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Democratic leaders are beginning to wonder whether they want to stir up such a hornets' nest on the verge of the 1936 state and federal campaigns, seeing from the controversy now raging over the New York City situation what reaction a larger investigation would evoke.

A resolution for a state investigation, sponsored by State Senator John J. Dunnigan, (D) of New York City, upon demand by the New York Board of Trade, has been hastily referred to the Finance Committee, where it will repose at the lawmakers' discretion. It calls for a $50,000 appropriation and was put forward in answer to a challenge by Senator Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d (R) of New York City, and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's spokesman in the Legislature, to the original intention to confine the inquiry to New York City.

Meanwhile in New York City criticism of emergency relief handling intensified today when the Council of Real Estate Associations, supplementing the Board of Trade's move upon Albany, demanded that Mayor LaGuardia force the immediate resignation of all relief heads who have been proved "negligent, incompetent and inefficient."

In Harrisburg, a resolution for investigation of emergency unemployment relief in Pennsylvania is before the State Senate today after adoption by the lower chamber. It is based upon "widespread dissatisfaction" with the present system of relief distribution and the belief that "enormous sums of public money are being expended when no taxpayer appears to be assured that such expenditures are needed."

In Trenton, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman defended the $123,308,705 relief expenditure in New Jersey.

Home Building

Giving Your Trees and Plants a Square Meal

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

Fertilizer Facts for Amateurs

When Plants Become Our Guests They Must Be Fed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU should have the privilege of securing as guests several persons of charm and renown and then, having secured them, were to place before them an inedible and carelessly prepared dinner, if other guests elbowed and crowded them and they were made very generally uncomfortable would you still expect them to exert themselves to be pleasant and entertaining and anxious to remain for any length of time in your home?

It is almost as unreasonable to secure from nursery or greenhouse choice specimens of plant material, and then fail to provide for them the food of their preference and the surroundings which are pleasing to them; and still expect to be rewarded with the delights which you hoped for when your purchase was made. And it is very unreasonable to blame the plant or the nurseryman from whom you secured it for the disappointment which results.

Perhaps we fully intend to give our plants every opportunity to live long and happily with us, but do not understand their requirements and through ignorance fail to provide for their needs.

It is said that fertile land, or land that is in a high state of productivity—which is the common understanding of the term fertile land—must be well drained, of a favorable texture, not too acid and must contain an abundance of plant food and humus. We will consider only the subject of plant foods at this time.

Elements of Growth

The most essential elements of plant growth are nitrogen, phosphorous and potash, and Prof. Alex Laurie suggests an easy way for us to remember the functions of each by likening the nitrogens to the proteins of our own food, the phosphates to the energizing fats and the potash to the vitamin elements.

Nitrogen stimulates the plant growth and is conducive to deep, rich coloring in leaves and branches. It is the most expensive of the three elements and the only one which we must use with quite some degree of caution. If applied too freely it may cause a too rapid but weak growth and weak plant cells which will not withstand disease and injury. Due to its stimulation of leaf and branch growth it is especially recommended for use on plants of which the stems and leafy portions are eaten. It may be used in the form of dried blood, tankage and cottonseed meal which should be dug into the soil about the plant but not allowed to come into contact with the plant itself. Pulverized poultry and sheep manure are also valuable sources of nitrogen, requiring also careful application to avoid the burning of the plant. Any of the above should be used but once during the season at the rate of from three to five pounds for each 100 square feet of ground. There are also chemical sources of nitrogen as nitrate of soda and ammonium sulphate to be applied several times during the growing season using one pound to the 100 square feet.

Root Development

Phosphorous is an energizing food which produces root development, strengthens the plant and encourages flowering and fruiting. It is of great value in the perennial flower garden. It is the element most common in bonemeal but it is a mistake to consider bonemeal a complete food for the garden as it is somewhat deficient in some of the other elements. Another argument against the habit of depending on bonemeal for the feeding of the garden is the fact that the food material is very slowly available to the plant's use, however frequent applications may be made with absolute safety and it is undoubtedly one of the valuable garden foods. Super-phosphate has some advantages over bonemeal. It is cheaper in price and more quickly available to the plant. The proper use of that element of phosphorous will produce strong, robust plants.

Light soils are often lacking in the third element, potash. This is supplied in potassium sulphate, potassium chloride and wood ashes. Potash has a balancing effect between the other two elements tending to correct a too succulent growth and a too rapid development of flower and fruit. Potash may be called the stimulant of substance.

Commercial Foods

One may have a soil which is particularly deficient in some one of these elements and it may be necessary to apply it in excess of the other foods, but generally the commercial foods which combine all of these foods in a carefully studied ratio is the easier way of feeding the garden. The various labels on these commercial packages indicate the proportions, a 4-12-4 ratio indicating 4 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphorous, 4 per cent potash, which forms a well-balanced food for our plant guests. The various foods do not vary greatly, but to them we may add if we wish some form of an element which our particular soil may seem to need. To answer a few questions which might be asked:

Of what value are the fallen autumn leaves? Much of the valuable food element is withdrawn into the tree before the leaf falls, and as a fertilizer they have almost no value. They are very desirable as mulches, and as they decay they build up a valuable source of humus. They should always be saved to improve the texture of the soil.

Shall we use lime? It is of value in reducing acidity of the soil and making nitrogeneous materials quickly available. It is very seldom needed unless competent test shows excessive acidity of soil.

What value has peat moss? Peat moss adds acidity to the soil, a desirable thing for some forms of plant material. It is of value as a mulch and for increasing the soil's capacity to retain moisture. If used for either of the latter purposes and acidity is not desired add lime to counteract.

What is humus and how does it affect fertility of the soil? Humus is organic matter in process of decomposition, such as leaf mold, compost, etc., and is valuable in improving soil texture, retention of moisture and in making the plant food available to the plants.

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Fun With Terrariums

Growing a Tropical Jungle in Your Own Living Room

By Dr. Forman T. McLean

Supervisor of Public Education, New York Botanical Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bronx Park, N. Y.

WOULD you like to have a wee bit of the lush growth and delicate beauty of a tropical jungle ravine growing right in your own living room? Growing plants of the tropical forest in our homes is not really so difficult as it sounds. These torrid zone plants of the tropical forest like both the temperature of 70 degrees to 75 degrees, and the feeble light that filters through our window curtains. The chief faults with our houses as homes for plants are the dryness of the air and small amounts of escaping illuminating gas, where gas is used for cooking. The first of these is remedied by enclosing the plants in glass cases to keep in the moisture that they naturally evaporate, and the moist air thus created goes a long way toward alleviating the injury from small amounts of gas.

This idea is by no means modern, though the new name of terrarium has given some people the impression of novelty to what our grandparents called ferneries and Wardian cases. But in the olden days, of coal stoves and the kitchen range with its steaming teakettle, our houses had moister air, and a Wardian case was only needed to accommodate some of the delicate ferns. Now it is needed to grow plants at all in many modern homes. In response to this need, designers have made new and attractive forms of terrariums, to fit into almost any style of decoration. Some are made like miniature greenhouses—as if the exterior of any greenhouse were really ornamental. Others are adaptations of fish bowls and aquariums, the spherical bowls making particularly artistic arrangements. Probably the nicest are the ones with a minimum of structural detail, the glass case being bound together by metal clamps only at the corners. In these one sees only the plants, the glass case being no more conspicuous than a modern show case in the haberdasher's.

Plants growing in a terrarium need the same kind of treatment as any other house plants—but much less care. The usual arrangement is to plant in a box or bowl with a tight bottom, without drainage. Since drainage is needed mainly to aerate the soil and prevent water-logging rather than actually to change the water around the roots of the plants, the real needs are met by filling the bottom with an inch or more of lump charcoal, cinders, orchid fiber or other loose material. The soil is made very loose, with one-third sand and one-third coarse leaf mold added to loose, rich garden loam. Then, in watering, the moisture drains down through the soil as fast as it is poured or sprinkled on, and if one is careful not to over-water, avoiding any standing water in the bottom, plants can be grown for as much as two years in one soil, without changing.

Planting

The planting can be as varied as individual tastes and location may dictate. To suit our own ideas, we may work toward either a scenic, or garden, or dense jungle effect, or the first and the last may be admirably combined. To achieve scenery, one needs to vary the level of the soil, with hill and valley effects, and possibly at the lowest point a tiny pool. A good arrangement is to build a hillock along the side toward the window, and slope downward toward the front. Then the plants, in reaching toward the light, will climb the slope and keep themselves in view much longer than if planted on the level, when they promptly turn their backs on you, to face the window, and show their beauty to the passerby rather than to their owner! Having laid out the slopes, vary their gradient by rock steps, and little ravines, and next to the window the steep slope can be made attractive with midget wallplants, banks of hepatica on the cliff sides, and very young ferns in crevices between rocks on the steepest parts. With a tall, upright plant or two in commanding locations on the highest points, banks of moss to simulate turf, Selaginellas and creeping, red-leaved oxalis sprawled over the rocks, with ferns, Saxifragas, Peperomias, Marantas and Fittonias for foliage, and perhaps an African violet or flowering begonia for color, the scene is complete. One caution is not to overplant; room is needed for growth.

Garden planting needs no introduction nor special comment, except to indicate ways to get effects on a small scale. Paths may be of peat-moss, small pebbles or stepping stones. Moss makes the best turf, but not all kinds keep equally well indoors. The shaggy upright Polytrichum and coarser, but smaller turban moss, Physcomitrium turbinatum, are both good. The sheet moss of the florists also lasts well if gotten fresh and kept moist. Since the space in a terrarium is limited, little more than the borders around it and the edging along the paths need be given over to moss, unless an extremely formal effect is wanted. The central path may curve away to one side, being hidden at the back around a curve, to give the effect of distance. The beds of plants may start with low borders of Helxine, rising at the sides and back to a "tree" of croton, dracaena or a tall, small-leaved begonia or even an Asparagus plumosus, if one prefers its feathery foliage.

The tropical jungle can be easily simulated, using tiny palms, Marantas and ferns, with Selaginella denticulata (commonly known as lycopodium in the trade) as a ground cover in the dense thickets, and Selaginella emmeliana, the cypress fern of the trade, and peperomias and Fittonias forming mats in the opened parts. Small rex begonias, Ivy arum (Pothos), Schizmatoglossis and fancy leaved caladiums may also be used for tropical effects, though the last will die down for a winter rest. Dracaena Godseffiana with its mottled leaves and twisted growth, and many other odd plants fit well into the tropical forest picture. If one must have flowers, the African violet (Saintpaulia ionantha) and Begonia Schmidtii both bloom as small plants, and do well in the best illuminated corner. Of the ferns, some of the leathery kinds, like the holly fern and Davallia, are rugged. The dwarfed kinds of the Boston fern relatives are good but inclined to be weedy. The little brakes—the so-called table ferns of the florists—come in many varieties, both variegated and green, heavy foliaged, or slender, and variously crested. All are rapid growers and quickly overcrowd the space given them. Maidenhair ferns are more fastidious, but can be grown in a properly ventilated case, on a hummock to avoid the possibility of too wet feet.

Scenic Effects

The greatest variety can be produced by scenic effects with bits of tropical jungle, growing Epiphytes and trailers over bits of bark to act as fallen tree trunks; with ferns, Selaginellas, Strawberry begonias (Saxifraga sarmentosa), and tufts of Cryptanthus on miniature cliffs; and a ravine filled with Pellionia and creeping Selaginellas. Of course, these tropical plants need warmth, just as our native woodland flowers need coolness. So to succeed with the jungle dwellers, choose a place where the temperature at night does not fall much below 60, while to grow the wild flowers indoors, make 60 degrees about the maximum by day, with fully 10 degrees cooler at night. Not everyone has a cool enough place in the house for our woodland wild flowers, but a great many can accommodate the tropicals.

Of course, if one must have a tropical fish pool in the terrarium, and there is room for a small, properly heated tank, then both the temperature and the evaporation from it will benefit the surrounding plants. Even Florida tree toads have been known to enjoy life in a New York terrarium, and one condones their tendency to track up the glass with their feet, by the pleasure it gives the youngsters to feed and watch them. Either with or without animal life in them, these bits of growing plant life are welcome additions to any home during the winter months.



Section of Model of Middlesex Fells Region Shown at the Recent Flower Show in Boston.

Students of the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Cambridge, Mass., took for a project the study of an actual region near Boston, cut by a new highway. They studied the actual region and designed an imaginary village and surroundings. The photograph shows a section of the large model of this region. Some 3000 acres are treated to scale with the best and most practical of regional planning. The student project, which has meant a correlation of effort throughout the entire school, has been received with interest by authorities in charge of developing the land under consideration. The project is an example of the emphasis on regional planning in the landscape training of today.

The Home Vegetable Plot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Park Ridge, Ill.

THIS season ought to be an unusually fine year in most parts of the United States to start a vegetable garden. There has been ample snow and rain for most of us and the soil is moist. Even a small plot will yield a goodly return and furnish interest and recreation.

One initial attempt at raising vegetables was in the rear of a city apartment where the ground was spaded up and enriched with a mixture of commercial fertilizer and bone meal.

Never was lettuce so tender and sweet as that which came out of that first garden! Patiently the little rows were weeded and cultivated until a bountiful harvest of beets, beans and peas appeared. Such unbounded enthusiasm resulted from this close contact with the heretofore unfamiliar soil that it could not be confined within the narrow limits of a city lot and a move to the country was made where a "real" vegetable garden was planted on a broad level sweep of ground behind an old house.

Every fall the ground was treated with a top dressing of manure which was plowed under in the spring to make a fertile bed. The first purchase was always a bag of onion seeds which were planted a foot apart as soon as the frost was out of the ground and the earth kept hilled around the blades to insure long, succulent white stalks.

In May

Sometimes, new gardeners are overzealous and start a garden too early in the spring with consequent disastrous results. It is better in our latitude, at least, to wait until the first of May when all danger of a sudden drop in temperature is past than to repeat the work a second time.

Peas require a sandy soil; potatoes clay, and cucumbers may be sown either in hills or rows with an enrichment of wood ashes to assist their growth. Two weeks should elapse between the planting of each row of corn if it is desired to enjoy those last juicy "nubins" through October days. After the preliminary purchase of seed it may be saved from year to year. Golden bantam is the best and should be dropped in holes two feet apart—four kernels to a hole.

Beets, peas and beans should be sprinkled in shallow trenches four feet apart. Of the lima variety, we find dwarf ones the best, and when soaked in water over night and placed between an old blanket to sprout will come through the ground several days before dry ones planted at the same time. Press the earth down firmly with a flat board, and keep the beets well thinned or they will not develop.

Cucumbers may be sown between the corn, and the pickle variety between the late potatoes. When the potatoes are out of the way the cucumbers will have plenty of room to grow and will mature at the right time for fall pickling.

Tomatoes—early and late—yellow and red, and small yellow ones for conserve, should be planted two feet apart and eighteen inches deep with only the leaves showing. They have a better flavor if not supported by stakes. Pick off all knotty ones as they sap the strength from the vine and stunt the growth of the others.

Weeding

Weeds pulled out every day have little opportunity to get beyond control, and systematic cultivation will eliminate arduous labor in connection with a garden, while the joy and satisfaction derived from it more than compensate for the time and work expended.

What a pleasure it is to go into the garden early in the morning when everything is glistening with dew and plan the day's menu, or perhaps pack a basket of fresh vegetables for some less fortunate friend! An ordinary sized garden will furnish any table abundantly—provide all the material needed for canning and enable others to enjoy green groceries as well.

A folder issued by the Department of Agriculture gives instructions incident to cold-pack canning, and if followed accurately, good results will ensue. Jars should be tested for leaks and only extra thick double lipped rubbers used. Vegetables and fruit put up by this method have a delicate flavor and keep indefinitely. It takes the kernels of six ears of golden bantam corn to fill a pint jar.

A vegetable garden affords untold delight. Every day brings a new surprise. If you have never planted one, do not let another season slip by without indulging in this interesting and lucrative pursuit. The seed catalogues are out advertising their intriguing wares!

G. T.

Hobbies and Hints

We Are Guests in a Sweet South African Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

South Africa

Dear Garden Friends:

It is a delightful thought that we may share our gardens with "kindred spirits" all over the world, through the medium of our valuable and interesting paper. I love the gardening page with the interesting articles and letters.

First of all I wish to thank its editor for the kind pen friends I have got in touch with. Their letters are a great pleasure to me and I feel sure that the seeds we exchange will be valuable additions to our gardens.

I call it "agapanthus time" in my garden now (Feb. 13), as I have hundreds of the beautiful blue and white. They are so tall and stately, and a lovely sight: in our mild climate lilies of different sorts bloom right through the year, in the spring, August, September and October. They start with our Natal cyrtanthus, arums, crinums, harebells, etc., also dozens of different varieties from the Cape Province. In summer we have the Agapanthus, Gloriosa, Saundersonias, Natal Watsonias, an exquisite summer flowering cyrtanthus (I hope to get the correct name of it shortly) and a most beautiful lily, the Haemanthus Katherinea. I am sending a picture which I hope the Monitor may be able to reproduce. I also have the monstera deliciosa mentioned in the interesting article in the Weekly Magazine Section of Jan. 9. It is flowering now, and I hope to taste the fruit this year, for the first time; the Kniphofia or torch lilies are starting now, several varieties, and are very striking and bright. They flower for several months, also the hundreds of aloes which go on right through the winter.

We long sometimes for the "dancing daffodils" but I think we can be satisfied with the wealth of South African lilies, and many from other countries which flourish here. Daffodils, tulips, etc., do well inland, but not in our warm, humid climate.

I was interested to see in the Monitor that the poinsettia came first from Mexico. We also have another shrub from there, and a beautiful lily. They all do exceedingly well, and the poinsettia is a beautiful sight in almost every garden, so I would be very pleased to have a pen friend there.

Will the friend in Seattle, U. S. A., who kindly sent me the Regal lily seed note that they came up well. I think every seed must have germinated. I hope those I sent did as well.

I go in for many annuals. My asters are a beautiful sight now, also zinnias, marigolds, etc. The golden rod from America is a gay spot in many parts of my garden. I have a wonderful lot of flowering shrubs, too numerous to mention. They all do well here, also the beautiful crotons. I think they come from the South Sea Islands, but would like to know for certain. Are they grown much in the southern states? They can't stand frost, but are a beautiful sight where they do well. The colors of the leaves, and different shapes, are wonderful.

I have several tree orchids, they are dainty, but not the brilliant colors of those from India and South America. I also have several ground orchids. They are pretty and uncommon.

The stapeleas and other succulents are very striking, and interesting. I have a good variety in my little rock garden. I love all flowers; but lilies of all kinds are my real specialty. A new one gives me an extra thrill, and I still hope to hear from keen gardeners in the tropics and subtropics. I am sure the garden editor will forward any letters sent to the office of the Monitor.

Roses do not do too well here, as the white ants (termites) destroy a great many; but a garden is not complete without them, so I have a fair number, standards, climbing roses and some of the polyanthas.

With many thanks to the Monitor, and deep gratitude for my blessings.

(Mrs.) J. E. A.

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★
Crimson and scarlet berries all the Fall and the greater part of the Winter.
★
You can have these same riotous colors in your own garden next Fall.
★
To obtain these effects you must plant soon.

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Crimson and scarlet fruits; flaming red, orange, yellow leaves.
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All popular types at popular prices
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Listed Stock Quotations • **Fairly Good Undertone Displayed by New York Stock Market** • Commodity and Money Markets

Demand for Metal Issues Features Market Trading

Advances Are Moderate and General Tone Continues to Improve

By Forrest Price

They got off on the right foot and headed upward.

That's how the stock market acted today.

It was an irregular, forward movement, and gains were largely of the fractional variety.

And there were some losses.

Altogether it was about as satisfactory market as conservative interests could wish for.

Total sales approximated 850,000 shares.

The metal issues attracted some attention by showing good gains. U. S. Smelting was up 5 points at one time. Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting and Kennecott joined the upward procession of the metals.

International Business Machines, a pretty good barometer of certain trade lines, moved up more than 3 points to a new high.

Other gainers included National Supply preferred, American Wool, American Telephone, Loew's, Kelsey Hayes Wheel B, Consolidated Film first preferred, Pressed Steel Car preferred, Cash Register, Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, du Pont, Westinghouse Electric and St. Joseph Lead.

West Penn Electric A was off more than 2 points at one time while the 7 per cent stock rose 3.

On the down side with losses of a point or so were Inland Steel, Cuban American Sugar preferred, American Agricultural Chemical, Crystal Sugar preferred, American Car & Foundry preferred, North American Edison preferred and American Power & Light 6 per cent.

The closing was firm.

In the bond division some of the corporate loans made fairly good progress to a higher price level. There was not much doing in U. S. Governments. Fractional losses obtained among some of the utilities.

Corn again was a feature of the commodities markets. There was urgent short covering toward the close of the market. After some irregularity cotton showed a firming tendency in New York.

In years gone by it was commonly understood that the stock market anticipated business conditions by about six months. And then it endeavored to discount them by moving security prices either up or down as the future would seem to justify.

But there has been a reversal of this procedure. Business has improved faster than Wall Street confidence. Although there has been some improvement in sentiment, business conditions are still several jumps ahead of stock market prices.

And this situation is attributed to the many vexatious legislative uncertainties. If conciliatory steps should be taken regarding the pending public utilities holding company measure now before Congress it would do more than any other single thing to restore investment confidence.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; metals lead quiet advance.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments ease.

Curb: Steady; leaders narrow.

Foreign Exchange: Mixed; sterling higher.

Cotton: Higher; trade and spot house buying.

Sugar: Quiet; trade support.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; rain forecasts.

Corn: Strong; small supplies.

Cattle: Steady, active to lower; top $14.40.

Hogs: Steady; top $9.30.

Foreign

London — Cheerfulness and activity was maintained on the stock exchange today due to better employment figures and budget hopes. British securities, especially gilt-edged issues, improved and trans-atlantic and oil shares closed higher. Gold shares were supported by South African buyers. The closing was firm.

Paris — French stocks were dull and rentes dropped slightly during the hesitant trading on the Bourse today. International issues strengthened somewhat and the market closed irregular.

Berlin — A slight increase in the Reichsbank gold coverage to 2.41 centum influenced trading on the Boerse. Prices were slightly better and the market closed dull.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	21¾	23¼	Manhattan	20¼	21¾
City	20¾	22¾	Public	28¾	30
Commercial	133	143	Trade Bank	10	15
Fifth Av	1000	1500	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1645	1700			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	55¼	60	Fulton	230	260
Banca C I	140	160	Guaranty	251	271
Bk NY&T	370	400	Irving	13⅛	15
Bronx	2	5	Kings Co	1665	1700
Brooklyn	83	90	Law T&G	⅝	1⅛
Cn Hanover	107¼	117	M'facturers	20⅛	22⅛
Chemical	37¼	40	New York	92¾	102
County	27	40	Title Guar	4⅛	6
Empire	17	19	Unit States	1575	1600

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	29¾	31¼	Merchants	340	370
N Shawmut	16¾	18¾	Second Nat	101	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	41¾	45	Harris T&S	185	200
First Nat	92½	100	Northern Tr	410	415

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	48⅞	52	Home	28	30
Am Allianc	19⅞	22	North River	23½	25
Gt Amercn	21	23	Spgfd Fire	112½	120
Hartford	61⅞	64	U S Fire	43¼	46

Cotton Prices Firm

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Early advances in cotton met considerable realizing today, but offerings were absorbed on moderate reactions and the market stiffened up on renewed trade buying and covering. July contracts, after working off from 11.31 to 11.14, were selling around 11.21 at 2 o'clock, with the general market showing net gains of 3 to 7 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

New York City Cuts Its Interest Charge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—New York City's debt service interest charge was cut $10,000,000 today with the sale of the $50,000,000 stock issue to a banking group headed by the Chase National Bank at an interest cost of 3.507 per cent.

The issue was of serial 25-year corporate stock bearing an interest charge of 3½, 4 and 4½ per cent.

The sale was an important step by New York City to bring its redeemable debt into line with the greatly reduced rates now being quoted in the municipal bond market for long-term debts of high grade.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.95	.95⅜	.94⅝	.95	— ⅜
July	.93⅛	.93⅝	.91⅞	.93⅛	— ⅛
September	.92¼	.92⅜	.91⅞	.92⅜	— ⅛

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.86¼	.87⅜	.85⅞	.87	+ ⅝
July	.80	.82⅜	.79⅞	.82⅛	+.01⅞
September	.75	.77⅛	.74⅞	.77	+.01⅞

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.48¾	.49	.48⅛	.48⅞	+ ⅛
July	.40⅞	.41	.40⅝	.41	+ ⅝
September	.37⅞	.38⅛	.37⅝	.38⅛	+ ⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.88	.87⅛	.88	+ ⅛
July	.88⅛	.87⅝	.88⅛	+ ⅛

Hupp Motor Car Corp.

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has requested the Securities and Exchange Commission to grant it authority to strike the shares of Hupp Motor Car Corporation from the exchange list. This recommendation was made in a letter sent by the exchange to the SEC last Friday. Efforts to remove the shares follow a controversy between the exchange and the Hupp management over an alleged violation of listing agreements by Hupp officials.

Ingersoll-Rand Co. Income

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Ingersoll-Rand Co. and subsidiaries report for 1934 a net income of $3,046,088 after charges, depreciation, loss of sales of securities and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.97 a share on the common stock, excluding shares in the treasury. In 1933 the company reported a net income of $164,184, equal to 1 cent a share on the common.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company has curtailed its operations to 24 hours weekly instead of 32 hours as formerly. Cotton processing taxes and influx of Japanese cotton goods were given as reasons for curtailment.

Foreign Currencies Advance Slightly

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Leading foreign currencies advanced slightly in terms of the dollar on exchange markets today.

In London the dollar declined ¼ cent, to close at $4.84 to the pound sterling and in later dealings in New York sterling advanced ⅜ cents to $4.84.

In Paris the dollar held unchanged at an equivalent of 6.592 cents to the franc, and in New York francs likewise were unchanged at 6.59⅛ cents. Swiss francs were .06 of a cent higher at 32.33 cents. Other currencies were fairly steady.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.	Payable	Stock of Record
Extra			
Am I G Ch A	.50c	Apr. 19	Apr. 18
Do B	.20c	Apr. 19	Apr. 18
Home Ins	.5c	May 1	Apr. 13
Reduced			
N Bos Lt Pr	.75c	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 6
Do v t c	.75c	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 6
Regular			
Am I G Ch A	.32	A Apr. 19	Apr. 18
Do B	.30c	A Apr. 19	Apr. 18
Asso Elec Ltd	.2-5c	Apr. 13	Mar. 22
Asso Tel Ltd pf	.37½c	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Bourjois pf	.68¾c	Q May 15	May 1
Cent Miss El 6 pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 15
Comwealth Edison	.$1	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Home Ins	.25c	Q May 1	Apr. 13
Int Saf Razor A	.60c	Q June 1	May 15
Phillips Jones pf	.$1.75	Q May 1	Apr. 20
Unit Elec of Italy	.16c	C Apr. 19	Apr. 15

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.13	11.28	11.09	11.26	+.15
July	11.19	11.35	11.14	11.32	+.17
October	10.86	10.96	10.80	10.95	+.12
December	10.93	11.04	10.87	11.02	+.13
January	10.96	10.05	10.89	11.05	+.13

Spots 11.55, up 15 points. Tone at close active.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.24	6.30	6.24	6.25	+.04
July	6.18	6.24	6.18	6.19	+.01
October	5.96	6.00	5.95	5.96	+.05
December	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.92	
January	5.94	5.97	5.93	5.93	+.04

Tone at close quiet.

Saar Currency Exchange

BASEL, Switz., April 9 (AP)—The exchange of 120,000,000 French francs for German marks has been carried out in the Saar through the Bank for International Settlements thus liquidating one of the most important problems following the plebiscite. Germany agreed to pay France 900,000,000 francs (about $59,000,000) for mines in the Saar. This was responsible for the currency exchange.

Brisk Recovery In Chicago Corn Prices

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—A sharp rally in corn prices just before the close of today's market session caught the pit almost bare of sellers and forced shorts to cover.

Buyers were attracted by statements pointing out that Chicago corn supplies are abnormally low, reviving gossip of the possibility of a squeeze when the time comes for delivery on huge speculative contracts.

Wheat was bearishly influenced by forecasts of precipitation over much of the grain belt.

Corn closed ⅞ to 2⅛ cents higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 87⅛-½, while wheat was unchanged to ⅜ lower, May 95⅛-¼. Oats gained ⅛ to ⅝ and rye was ⅜ to 1 cent up. Provisions were about steady.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Monday	78.1	93.3	89.5	67.2
Month ago	78.9	93.4	87.2	68.0
Year ago	88.8	88.8	85.7	67.1
1935 high	87.8	95.9	89.9	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Monday	109.5	1934 high	108.3	
Month ago	109.5	1934 low	99.1	
Year ago	105.8	1928 high	104.4	
1935 high	110.3	1932 low	88.8	
1935 low	107.9			

Steel Scrap Demand Eases

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—A slackening in demand for steel scrap and large inventories held by mills have resulted in another downward revision of prices in Pittsburgh, according to reports to metal markets here. No. 1 heavy melting has been reduced 25 cents a ton to an average of $11.50 a ton, which compares with the high average this year of $12.75.

Associated Gas Output Up

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—For the week ended March 30 Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 54,832,244 units (kwh), which is 3.4 per cent above the corresponding week of last year. Output increase of 4.2 per cent was reported for the four weeks to date in comparison with the like period a year ago.

Total Short Interest

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announces that the total short interest existing at the opening of business on March 29 was 760,078 shares, an increase of 19,165 from Feb. 28, when the short interest was 741,513 shares. The monthly short interest figures are compiled from information secured by the stock exchange from its members.

Steel Industry Has $25,000,000 Deficit in 1934

Loss Far Less Than Shown in 1933 or 1932, Says Institute

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9 — The steel industry incurred an aggregate loss of $25,500,000 in 1934, making a total loss over the past four years of $285,000,000, or more than $3 on each ton of steel ingots produced during the period, according to an estimate of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The drain on the industry's reserves, while continuing in 1934, was less severe than in the preceding years. Last year's loss compares with one of $77,000,000 in 1933, and $166,000,000 in 1932. The industry's deficit for 1931 is estimated to have been more than $17,000,000.

These estimates are based on financial reports from 23 companies representing more than 89 per cent of the ingot producing capacity of the entire industry.

During 1934, a total of $457,843,000 was paid in wages and salaries to steel employees. Approximately $100,000,000 of this total resulted from the increases in hourly wage rates and from added employment instituted by the industry since the inauguration of the Steel Code.

Dividend payments to the more than 500,000 men and women who have invested their savings in steel companies remained at low levels during 1934. Dividends on all classes of steel company stocks approximated $16,000,000 in 1934—hardly more than one half of 1 per cent on stockholders' investment.

Production of steel ingots during 1934 aggregated 25,263,569 gross tons compared with the production of 22,594,079 gross tons in 1933 and 13,322,833 gross tons in 1932. Production for 1931—25,192,715 gross tons—was slightly below the total for 1934.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch.	¼	¼	1
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¼	¼	1
Com paper	¾	¾	1¼
Bar silver	63c	62⅝c	45¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅝@1
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	¾@ ⅞
5-6 months	¼@ ⅛	¼@ ⅛	1 @1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅞@ ⅞
3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅞
Bar silver	28⅞d	28½d	19⅞d
Bar gold	144s 1½d	144s 11d	138s 7d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½	1½	1½
Com paper	¾@2	¾@2	1¼@1¾
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2½	Bucharest	6½
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Berne	3	Vienna	4

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84	$4.83⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.84⅛	4.83¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0659	.0659⅛	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1697	.1695	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3236	.3232	.3267
Italy—lira	.0831	.0835¾	.0891
Germany—mark	.4032	.4023	.4033
Holland—florin	.6745	.6740	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2493	.2486	.4537
Norway—krone	.2429	.2423	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2158	.2151	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1369	.1363	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418	.0418	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0215	.0215	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2980	.2980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0441	.0441	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4950	.4943	*
Shanghai—dol	.3788	.3794	*
India—rupee	.3662	.3648	.6180
Japan—yen	.2832	.2830	.8440
Java—florin	.6755	.6754	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5663	.5659	.9613
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3230	.3220	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0630	.2025
Chile—peso	.0506	.0513	.2060
Peru—sol	.2290	.2290	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8080	.8080	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9963	.9963	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the basis of the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Apr. 8	Apr. 6	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Apr. 3
High	100.6	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.4
Low	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.3
Last	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.5	100.3

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6. Low 99.04.
Feb. 5, 1934. Apr. 21, 1934.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.43 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 6 was: Receipts, $22,701,754; expenditures, $32,661,050; balance, $2,458,924,667; customs receipts for the month, $7,137,568. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,648,668,963; expenditures, $5,180,346,703 (including $2,659,944,101 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,534,683,739; gold assets, $8,580,184,363.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
July	73.6	73.6	73.0b
August	73.9	73.9	73.3b
October	74.5	74.5	73.6b
December	74.6	74.6	73.8b

b—Bid.

Cotton Textile Mill Problem Put Up to President for Solution

Roumania Offers New Arrangement To Bolster Trade

Tells Nations to Import If They Want to Export—England Accepts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — Roumania has adopted a new basis of trade with the rest of the world, with the hopes of avoiding what to many has recently appeared as financial catastrophe.

With important engagements to be met abroad in gold, a discouraging trade balance, increase in the cost of living, a large budget deficit and shouts for inflation from many sides as the only remedy, a new and inexperienced Minister of Commerce, Mr. Manolescu-Strunga—called the "Merchant" by the opposition—has taken the bull by the horns. One or the other promises to be thrown.

Scraps Present Pacts

One of his latest acts was to notify the United States, Japan, Norway and Latvia that no more goods could be received from those countries under present trade agreements. All these countries sell Roumania much more than they buy from her, and as a result the foreign exporters have piles of blocked Roumanian currency lying in the national bank here.

England, heretofore one of Roumania's best markets, was in a similar situation. He visited London and promised to pay if the creditors would help him play his new game. As a result, until things take a turn for the better, England will now receive 45 per cent more goods from Roumania than it exports to that country.

During recent months the Black Market (illicit exchange organization) has done a thriving business. Banking moved into passages, side streets and alleys. If Mr. Ionescu wanted to buy perfumes from a French house which refused to increase its blocked lei account in the Roumanian National Bank he went to the "market" and paid 11 lei or more for his francs instead of the official rate of 6.60. He did not receive the actual francs—if so he could not get them out of the country—but trusted the seller to write a letter to his bank to pay the French perfume exporter. As the prices of perfumes in Bucharest moved up, so the price of French francs moved up on the black market.

Destroy Black Market

The new plan calls for the destruction of the black market, and a decrease in the cost of living.

A new agreement has been reached with the National Bank whereby the Minister of Commerce and Industry has been given important powers in the distribution of foreign currencies coming to Roumania through the exportation of goods. It calls for an open market where foreign credits may be sold. They will be sold to the highest bidder without control. If they are not sold within 10 days they pass automatically to the National Bank at the official rate. These "credits" are the result of goods exported. To increase these credits a new premium is offered to the exporter, averaging 10 per cent of the value of the goods.

Bank to Shut Down 20-Story Building

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Something new in Wall Street retrenchment developed yesterday with the announcement by the Chase National Bank that it would "shut down" the 20-story office building at 43 Exchange Place, in the heart of the financial district.

Tenants were notified by the bank, which controls the property, that their leases must be terminated by May 1.

The closing was decided upon, it was said, because of the building's obsolete character and the fact that the rents do not yield enough for upkeep. No plans have been made as yet for demolition.

March Business Failures Are Slightly Decreased

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9 — Business failures in March were reduced in number compared with each of the two preceding months this year, and the number was smaller than for March in any year back to 1920.

The records of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., showed 976 business defaults in the United States for the month just closed, compared with 1102 in March last year, and 1948 two years ago.

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BANK BY MAIL BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 4

Future of Joint Stock Land Banks Dark, Declares Banker

Hibbard Survey, Painting Dismal Picture, Sharply Criticized, However, by N. Y. Investment Expert Who Calls the Survey 'Bearish Propaganda'

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9 (AP)—A dismal picture of the condition and outlook for joint stock land banks is drawn by John G. Hibbard, secretary of the Association of Joint Stock Land Bankers, in a comprehensive study issued recently.

To the question of whether the condition of various banks under liquidation has improved, Mr. Hibbard declares, "It is unfortunate that few cases, yes, in the majority of cases, no."

Are Distinct Units

Pointing out that the joint stock land banks are distinct units, and in no sense interdependent, Mr. Hibbard declares, "it is unfortunate that certain investors and a number of dealers handling the bonds of these banks have been inclined to regard them as a class, rather than judging them on their individual merits."

The 44 banks still in operation bought and canceled in 1934 $38,000,000 of their bonds at an average discount of somewhat less than 25 per cent, the study discloses.

A review of the operating statements for 1934 of 33 of these banks, shows that almost without exception these units have been operating at a loss "so far as their normal operations are concerned," Mr. Hibbard points out.

These banks as of the end of 1934 represented 75 per cent of all the banks, more than 81 per cent of the total assets, more than 80 per cent of total capital invested and in excess of 80 per cent of the bonds outstanding.

Of these banks only four showed a profit in normal operations last year. The largest profit was less than $53,000, while the largest loss was close to $600,000. Combined loss for the 33 in normal operations totaled $4,500,000, a sum equal to 16 per cent on the capital outstanding.

Discussing the outlook for 1935, Mr. Hibbard says it is apparent "that the majority of the banks are facing a most critical situation.

"If the banks could, by acting collectively, adopt some general plan of relief; some form of moratorium as to interest payments on bonds; or some definite standstill agreement until general business conditions are definitely improved, several receiverships might be avoided, and the ultimate return to the bondholders measurably increased."

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—C. C. Novotny, a member of the Investment Bankers Association committee on joint stock land banks, issued a statement scoring the joint stock land bankers for taking a "bearish" attitude on their own bonds.

Try to Keep Prices Down

He pointed out that they were engaged in buying in their bonds to retire them, and accused them of spreading "bearish propaganda" to keep the prices down.

As a member of the I. B. A. committee which last November called upon the Farm Credit Administration to make public more detailed information on the individual banks, Mr. Novotny's statement was prompted by a survey issued by John G. Hibbard of Rochester, N. Y., secretary of the Association of Joint Stock Land Bankers.

Instead of finding Mr. Hibbard's survey helpful, Mr. Novotny asserted that it made "just another addition to the great many pieces of bearish propaganda issued all too frequently by the joint stock land banks or their association in an effort to bear the market for joint stock land bank bonds which the joint stock land banks are themselves trying to buy in."

Mr. Novotny, a New York dealer, said he was commenting as an individual and was not speaking for the I. B. A. committee.

News Notes—South America

(Selected from reports by Monitor correspondents and Government surveys)

Brazil's Foreign Trade—Notable improvement in Brazil's trade position in 1934 is revealed in a report from the United States Acting Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro. Exports for the year attained a value of $288,246,529 compared with $223,126,808 in 1933, an increase of 29 per cent. Imports during 1934 were valued at $207,737,756 compared with $169,861,596 in 1933, an increase of 22 per cent. The favorable trade balance for 1934 amounted to $80,508,773, the largest since 1932 and 51 per cent in excess of the figure for the preceding year.

Agricultural Exports—The volume of agricultural products exported from Brazil in 1934 was the highest on record, according to a Washington report. Shipments for the year amounted to 2,029,945 metric tons valued at 3,217,926 contos, both totals being substantially in excess of 1930. (Conto equals about $80.) A comparison of export totals for the years 1930 and 1934 shows important increases for all items with the exception of its chief export product—coffee. During 1934 coffee exports totaled 14,147,000 sacks compared with 15,288,000 sacks in the previous year.

Cement Production—The rapid progress made by Brazil in recent years in cement production is revealed in a report from the Commerce Department. In 1925, practically all the country's cement requirements were imported, while in 1934 imports represented approximately 20 per cent of consumption. For the current year, the report states, Brazil should be practically self-sufficient as regards cement. Two new factories at Sao Paulo and Parahyba, which are rapidly nearing completion, will be in a position to produce some 450,000 tons of cement when in operation.

Chilean Railways Repairing—The general economic improvement which has occurred in Chile has made it possible for the state railways to resume the importation of rolling stock, according to the United States Vice-Consul at Santiago. Chile has about 5000 miles of railway in operation, with about 200 miles of feeder lines now being constructed. Ten locomotives with their tenders were recently received from the United States. Twenty-five passenger and freight locomotives have been ordered from German builders. Locomotives now in operation on all lines represent nine manufacturing countries; the United States is leading producer.

Chilean Coal Production—Development of numerous domestic industries in Chile in recent years has resulted in a marked increase in coal production in that country, according to a Department of Commerce report. The local iron and steel industry has especially drawn upon the domestic coal production for large supplies. Net production in 1934 amounted to 1,674,854 tons compared with 1,375,309 tons in 1933. Sales were well maintained during 1934 and stocks increased only slightly. The number of workers in the mines during the year was 10,934, an appreciable increase over the number working in 1933.

Trade Developments—Trade in Chile in March failed to show the expected reaction from the seasonal dullness of January and February, but business was relatively satisfactory and the outlook favorable, says Commerce Reports. Stocks of imported articles remain liquid and while the turnover in domestic foodstuffs and manufactures was slow, the movement was better than in the like period of 1934.

Agriculture in Argentina—Agricultural conditions in Argentina continued satisfactory during the months of March, says a Washington report. Further rains caused increased estimates for the current corn crop. Grain prices in general showed a rising tendency.

Argentine Exports—Exports during the first two months of 1935 amounted in volume to 3,000,000 tons, valued at 297,300,000 pesos, an increase of 5.5 per cent by volume and 6 per cent by value as compared with the like period of 1934. (Peso equals about 32 cents.) The increase is accounted for by larger grain shipments, since exports of meats, wool and forest products declined. Gold exports totaled about 1,000,000 pesos.

Colombia's Coffee Exports—Coffee exports to the United States from Colombia declined during 1934 compared with the preceding year while shipments to European countries increased, according to the United States Commercial Attaché at Bogota. The total coffee export trade of the republic in 1934 amounted to 3,142,886 sacks of 132 pounds each against 3,280,938 sacks in 1933, a drop of 138,052 sacks. The National Coffee Federation recently stated that it expects exports in the 1934-35 coffee year will fall below earlier estimates.

Peruvian Leather Trade—Although January is seasonably a quiet month in the leather trade in Peru, there was a deviation from the customary trend during the present year, according to the United States Commercial Attaché at Lima. Sales declined only slightly compared with the exceptionally large volume in December, 1934. The downward tendency of quotations on domestic leather undoubtedly aided in keeping the demand active, the report states.

General Business—General business in Peru during March was less active as retail consumer demand continued low, following the close of the centenary celebration in January and the pre-carnival activity at the end of February, says Commerce Reports. Wholesale trade was satisfactory and, in anticipation of new import duties, heavier orders were placed for many commodities, especially luxuries. The foreign trade of Peru registered substantial improvement in 1934 compared with 1933.

Uruguayan Wool Exports—A marked decline in exports of wool from Uruguay in the present wool season is revealed in a report from the United States Vice-Consul at Montevideo. Foreign shipments from the first of October to the end of February totaled only 43,789 bales compared with 82,984 bales in the like period of the preceding season, with Germany and Italy the chief buyers. In February of the current year, 9627 bales were exported against 6083 in February, 1934. Great Britain, which took 25,704 bales in the 1933-34 season, purchased only 7577 bales in the five-month period ended in February of the current year.

North and South Ask Remedy For Cotton Situation

Wallace Against Changing Processing Tax—Hull Opposes Higher Tariff

By A. A. Talmadge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 9—With virtually every one of New England's chief cotton manufacturing centers now actively engaged in bombarding the White House with letters and telegrams, thousands of messages are now pouring into Washington appealing for President Roosevelt to intervene personally to avert the threatened serious collapse of the cotton textile industry.

The Chief Executive, returning today from his Florida vacation, found New England congressmen and senators lined up with the southern cotton mill group of senators and congressmen fighting aggressively for prompt relief of the overburdened cotton mills.

The problem was being stacked up directly to President Roosevelt himself, as senators and congressmen in several public announcements, pointed out that full authority had been given to the President. This authority was further amplified this week by the George amendment to the huge Works Relief bill giving the President specific authority to use money from the $4,800,000,000 relief appropriation to relieve the cotton farmers if the cotton processing tax should be suspended.

Emergency Acute

Closing of cotton mill after cotton mill and curtailment of activity in hundreds of others through adoption of working schedules extending over only two, three or four days a week, backed by official reports indicating sharp reduction in total pay rolls, and rapid decline of cotton consumption by domestic mills, all served to emphasize that emergency conditions are actually facing the cotton mills right now.

Remedies proposed by cotton manufacturers themselves and also by senators and representatives, met sharp opposition from the executive branch of the government. Secretary Wallace openly opposed any attempt to modify the cotton processing tax, and declared he would use every effort to persuade the President not to use the power given him to allot relief funds to replace the processing tax payments to the farmers.

Hull Opposes Tariff

On the other hand, Secretary of State Cordell Hull proposes to block, if possible, any attempt to raise further restrictions to keep out the large influx of Japanese cotton textiles, which cotton mill men say are flooding domestic markets with cheap Japanese fabrics that sell far below the cost of manufacture in this country. Secretary Hull warned that the suggestions made in Congress that higher tariffs or complete embargoes be raised against the Japanese goods, could not be carried out without serious results elsewhere.

Japan, he pointed out, is the largest single foreign buyer of American raw cotton, and during the current season has taken 1,279,000 bales, or more than the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy combined. Japan's purchases of merchandise of other kinds from the United States exceed in total value all the goods she is sending to this country. She has no other way of paying for her purchases from Uncle Sam, Mr. Hull explained, than to send goods, and to place an embargo on Japanese imports would automatically stop American exports to Japan.

Price Demoralization

Meanwhile the primary gray goods markets, in spite of the 25 per cent curtailment edict a week ago, gave evidence of almost complete price demoralization.

In the coarse goods division, print cloths declined another eighth of a cent in spite of an increase in the price of raw cotton. The present levels are so far below the minimum mill cost of production that there is no longer any consideration being given to what production costs are. It is only a question of how bad the mills need cash.

Print cloth mills have already reduced operations to four days a week or less and output has already been cut more than the 25 per cent authorized in the NRA edict. Wide sheeting mills have also cut production as have carded yarn mills, but despite this slowing down of mill activity, it was estimated this week that sales had totaled far less than the current week's output at the reduced rate.

In the fine goods division similar distressed prices prevailed, being particularly demoralized on combed lawns.

Higher Food Costs Justified, Says AAA

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—In response to mounting criticism from consumers, Dr. Calvin Hoover, consumer's counsel of the AAA, said yesterday higher food costs were justified by the benefit returned to farmers.

"It is possible that the present level of meat prices could last a year," he reminded, adding that they would probably continue high until normal supplies of livestock again begin coming on the market.

Insurance Loans Interest Rate to Be Cut in Canada

OTTAWA, April 9 (AP) — The House of Commons Committee on Insurance has voted to reduce the interest rate on loans arranged against insurance policies to 5 per cent.

An amendment would be placed in the insurance act to this effect if the recommendation of the committee is accepted by Parliament.

Motor Production Is Highest Since 1929

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, April 9

MOTOR vehicle production in the first quarter of this year at 1,108,591 units was the best since 1929, according to a report by the Automobile Manufacturers Association. This compares with 749,532 units produced in the like quarter last year.

The estimated output of 447,561 units for March represents a gain of 25 per cent over that for the preceding month and an increase of 30 per cent over March, 1934.

American Trade With Europe Is Off in February

Imports Drop $8,000,000, Exports Down $16,000,000—Gain by Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—United States business with Europe declined both in exports and imports during February, although total American foreign trade increased slightly during the month compared with a year ago, according to a report from the Department of Commerce.

Total exports, including re-exports, for February amounted to $163,066,495, as compared with $162,728,913 in February of last year, an increase of only $277,582, or less than two-tenths of 1 per cent. Imports were valued at $152,537,102, as compared with $132,753,432, an increase of $19,783,670, or nearly 15 per cent.

Imports from Europe dropped from $48,319,299 in February, 1934, to $40,345,187 in 1935, and exports fell from $82,094,366 to $66,481,873.

Exports to European countries dropped, except to Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland. The increase for Norway was nearly 150 per cent. Exports to Soviet Russia dropped nearly 70 per cent, from $1,491,293 to $452,086. Imports from European countries increased only from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Norway, Poland and Danzig.

The United Kingdom was the largest export customer, followed by Canada and Japan. The heaviest imports came from Canada, followed by Japan, British Malaya and the United Kingdom.

Exports from the United States to major geographical divisions were:

	Feb., 1934	Feb., 1935
Europe	$82,094,366	$66,481,873
No. North America	19,879,767	22,664,004
So. North America	11,789,646	14,353,638
South America	9,727,524	13,955,363
Asia	30,773,186	31,674,931
Oceania	3,464,960	5,728,529
Africa	4,999,465	7,149,167

Imports of the United States From Geographical Divisions:

	Feb., 1934	Feb., 1935
Europe	48,319,299	40,345,187
No. North America	15,588,503	17,823,421
So. North America	10,436,001	14,650,686
South America	19,142,347	23,830,039
Asia	34,885,680	49,620,015
Oceania	1,187,457	1,399,979
Africa	3,196,145	4,786,595

Exports of the United States to Principal Nations:

	Feb., 1934	Feb., 1935
France	10,934,594	7,326,261
United Kingdom	27,941,390	25,766,838
Germany	13,685,593	6,076,153
Japan	14,961,332	15,973,762
Canada	19,603,006	23,317,380
Argentina	2,562,311	3,764,703

Imports to the United States From Principal Nations:

	Feb., 1934	Feb., 1935
France	8,671,599	3,925,119
United Kingdom	12,857,450	10,282,244
Germany	6,054,886	5,688,928
Japan	8,916,233	12,246,128
Canada	15,262,882	17,706,740
Argentina	2,524,771	5,038,409

U. S. Sells Mexico And Venezuela Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Secretary of the Treasury announced yesterday the sale of 86,000 ounces of gold to Venezuela and an additional sale of 39,000 ounces to Mexico.

The two sales bring the total of gold sold to date under the policy of making the metal available to governments that wish to make their monetary basis stronger to 219,000 ounces.

Harvard Professor Is To Talk on Money Situation

Mr. J. Franklin Ebersole, Professor of Finance, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and well known authority on money and finance, will address the members of the Boston chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants and the Boston Credit Men's Association on Wednesday evening, April 10, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The subject of Mr. Ebersole's talk will be "The Current Monetary Situation." Professor Ebersole has acted as an officer in the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis and also as Economic Advisor to the United States Treasury Department.

This meeting, which is open to the public, will be preceded by dinner at 6:30.

General Classified

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Rise in Pay Rolls And Work During Month of February

Business Index Increases 12 Points Over the Like Month of Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—An improvement in employment and pay rolls affecting a wide range of businesses is reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the month of February.

A 12-point rise was registered in the business index over the like month in 1934, with major gains in the automobile, iron and steel and glass industries.

Gains in factory employment and pay rolls in February exceeded the usual seasonal increase. Pay rolls were up 7.8 per cent and employment 3.2 per cent.

Each of the 14 major groups of manufacturers covered by the report showed increases in employment with the exception of tobacco manufacturing.

There was little change recorded in the amount of new construction undertaken, although building permit totals revealed greater activity in the field of repairs and renovations.

Foreign trade showed the usual downward movement during February, exports declining 7 per cent and imports were down 9 per cent. Exports of non-agricultural products again made a more favorable showing than agricultural products. Imports of crude rubber, copper, tin, raw silk, vegetable oils and oil seeds increased in quantity and value, as did coffee, cocoa and olive oil.

The lumber industry continued depressed.

Price weaknesses were evident in the textile markets. Cotton prices took an especially sharp drop with resultant unsettled conditions in the industry.

Industries which reported declines or practically no change from a year ago included cement, lumber, tobacco, leather and shoe manufacturing and certain food processing plants.

Department store prices were 3.3 per cent below the peak of last spring.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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